The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF KANSAS.

Particulars of the Destruction of Lawrence by Quantrell.

Dreadful Scenes of Pillage and Murder.

Citizens Shot Without Mercy in the Midst of their Families.

The Mayor and His Son and a Large Number of Prominent Men Killed.

ABOUT 180 MURDERED

The Pecuniary Loss About Two Millions.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL LANE.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 22.

From citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, who have arrived here for supplies and medicines, I have gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by QUANTRELL's guerrillas:

The lost of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, numbers some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

The names of all the killed and wounded cannot be given now.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society.

Among the ruins of the burned houses, the charred remains of victims are constantly being found.

But one hotel is left standing in the place, and QUANTRELL spared this in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense; but its proprietor was shot by his men.

Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are the following:

Gen. G. W. CALIMER, Mayor of the city, and his son; J. G. Low, Josiah Trask, S. P. Throop, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, James Perrine, Colonel STONE, and his two brothers; Gilbert A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, and his two brorhers; Addison Waugh, Duncan Alleyson, George Bush, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Lemuel Fillman, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Yates, two brothers, named Range; John Evans, G. W. Bell, Messrs. Kieth, Brown, Dale, Turtch, Palmer, Sargent, Delinski, Albrock, Powers and Brant.

These were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols to their breasts and shot them down.

The following are among those mortally wounded: Joseph Eldridge, M. Baker, (of the firm of Richardson & Baker,) M. Williamson, George Holt, J. F. Hansom and W. S. R. Lickins.

In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building, and the friends of these twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into by the guerrillas and a number killed and wounded.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead.

The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens.

They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. They spared nothing that was at all valuable.

Gen. JIM LANE managed to escape on horseback, and rallied about twenty men, fully armed and equipped, and followed and overtook QUANTRELL when 12 miles from Lawrence.

The result of this fight is not as yet ascertained.

QUANTRELL is now retreating toward Missouri, burning and laying waste everything on his route.

It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces. He will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

The citizens of Lawrence have been expecting this raid for some time from the threats made by QUANTRELL, and had organized military companies for the defence of the place, and these companies were for some time, constantly kept under arms; but from assurances being given that QUANTRELL would never invade Kansas again, these military organizations were abandoned, and QUANTRELL and his guerrillas learning this, made the raid when the people were entirely defenceless.

A large train left here to-day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

The citizens of Leavenworth have opened their doors to all who choose to come, and many of the victims have availed themselves of the hospitalities offered them, and will be well cared for.

The feeling among all classes of citizens here is very bitter against the commanders of this Department and District for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The commanding General was absent from his headquarters at the time the raid occurred, and did not know of the invasion until the destruction of Lawrence was complete.

Everything, however, was then done in regard to the movement of troops to intercept QEANTRELL and capture him and his band—but it was too late.

Our State authorities are now taking the matter into their own hands. Col. JENNISON has been reinstated in the command of a new regiment, and is about starting down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him, and if not interfered with by the commanding officer of this Department, raids into Kansas will end with the present one.

The men comprising QUANTRELL's force are principally those band of guerrillas who have been robbing and murdering along the border for the past six months, with but little opposition being made to them. They have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure them success.

They are now probably safe in Missouri with their plunder, as good Union citizens.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than two millions of dollars, and will fall heavily on the New-York and Leavenworth merchants.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Armies of Rosecrans and Burnside in Motion.

CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE AIMED AT.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The *Gazette* has advices from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS to the 18th, and from the army of Gen. BURNSIDE to the 19th inst.

Both armies had commenced a forward movement.

The former is bound for Chattanooga and the latter to Knoxville.

The troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS RELATIVE TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 199.—I. It is the earnest desire of the General Commanding that all peaceful as well as loyal citizens of Tennessee should receive all possible protection to persons and property; that they should resume the exercises of their political and civil rights, under the Constitution of Tennessee and of the United States.

II. Since the rebel power has been driven from Middle Tennessee, numbers of men have left their army; they and others scattered through the country are in danger of being assembled into lawless bands for theft, pillage and violence, under the name of guerrilla warfare.

To prevent this, which would destroy the whole country, the General commanding earnestly warns all such persons not to engage in such a criminal course. If they wish to oppose the Government of the United States, they must take upon themselves the uniform, and subject themselves to the duties and restrictions of regularly organized rebel soldiers. If taken within the country subject to our control, in disguise, roaming as individuals or banding with other brigands, and living by stealing and plundering, they will be treated as spies or robbers, enemies of the human race, against whom it is the duty of all, both military and civilians, to wage a war of extermination.

III. Since it is for the salvation of civil society, no person within the limits of this command will be exempted from the duty of using their utmost efforts to put a stop to any attempt to inaugurate a state of plunder, rapine and murder, under the name of guerrilla warfare. In enforcing this duty, the General Commanding will follow the old rule of common law, and hold the inhabitants of each locality responsible for the guerrilla warfare practiced in their midst, and unless satisfied that they have done their full duty and used their utmost efforts to stop it, will lay waste their country and render it untenable for robbers.

IV. Peaceful inhabitants, without regard to political sympathies, being equally interested in preventing the ruin of their country, are counseled and enjoined to unite in putting a final end to all lawless and individual warfare, robbing and plundering under the name of partisans and guerrillas.

To this end they must use all the moral influence they can bring to bear, warning those who threaten, publicly denouncing the practice, and giving information which will lead to the prevention of the crimes, or the capture or punishment of the offenders.

They will further be permitted to resume the freeman's right of bearing arms in self-defence, whenever and wherever the Military Governor of the State and the Department Commander deems it practicable, without involving the risk of their being captured and used against the Government.

V. All persons heretofore acting with the rebellion, and desirous of becoming peaceable citizens, are referred to General Orders No. 175 for the terms upon which it will be allowed.

By command of Maj.Gen. ROSECRANS.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

Athens of the Southwest—The South seeking Schools at the North—Decline of the Practice—Nashville University—College Buildings—Military Education—Hospital No. 2—Female Academy—A Gun Factory Muzzled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863.

In a book that I have seen lately, published in 1859, Nashville is described as having solid claims to be called the Athens of the Southwest. I have no design to dispute the title, not knowing what precise degree of merit the comparison may imply. I may say, however, without disparagement, that the present appearance of the city hardly betokens a special literary preeminence. Much of its mind as well as its matter has no doubt withdrawn till the hoped for better time shall come, while existing troubles have brought all literary and educational movements to a stand-still. It is yet easy to see evidences of enterprise and progress in the matter of education. The schools and higher seminaries of learning which Nashville could boast before the war, the most of them flourishing, well entitle her to distinction, being a credit to the country not less than to the city and State.

Less than a quarter of a century ago, the catalogues of many of our Northern colleges contained many names of students from the Southern and Southwestern States. Some of these institutions, such as Yale, Harvard, Nassau Hall, Union,—were particularly popular at the South. When your correspondent graduated from one of these, at a considerably later period than that named, most of the Southern States were well represented in his class of over a hundred. The number began soon to decline, and more rapidly from year to year. Now, and for several years back, hardly a name from a Southern State is found on the annual catalogue of Union College. The same is true of the others, with the exception, perhaps, of the one at Princeton, which, from the character of its ecclesiastical and other relations to a large portion of the South, and its high-toned conservatism, has continued, until very lately, to draw some from this section.

The masses of the young men from this quarter seeking an education have ceased to go North for it. The long and violent agitation springing from the Slavery question has had much to do in producing this result. The upholders of Slavery, and of it especially as a divine right, have shrunk more and more from placing their sons, where the atmosphere breathed and the instructions given would be likely to return them home Southern men with Northern principles. This idea, conspiring with the spirit of the age, stimulated larger educational provision for their own section. Colleges began to arise in the South, serving to remove the necessity that seemed to exist, thirty or forty years ago, to seek elsewhere for a liberal education. Among these the University of Nashville occupies an honorable place.

Davidson Academy, incorporated by the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1785, was the germ out of which grew Cumberland College, incorporated in 1806, by the Legislature of Tennessee. This was changed, by a similar act, in 1826, into the University of Nashville. Two years previously, Dr. PHILIP LINDSLEY accepted the Presidency of Cumberland College. He continued in this position till 1850, when he removed to New-Albany, Ind., having accepted a professorship in the Theological Seminary located there. Dr. LINDSLEY possessed rare qualities as an educator, and during the twenty-six years that he presided over the University, succeeded, by his talent, tact and energy, in making the institution one of the most flourishing in the South.

The Medical Department, organized in 1850, is a part of the University. The graduates from this up to 1859 numbered 670, and the number of students then in attendance amounted to 400. This indicates swift progress and high prosperity. The average number of students in regular attendance in the Literary and Medical Departments, just previous to the war, was about 600.

The Medical Department occupies the large building between College and Market streets, appropriated by the University proper to it own uses, till the erection of the two spacious and elegant buildings, located a hundred rods further South, and since occupied by the College. The latter buildings were erected through the enterprise and exertions of Dr. JOHN B. LINDSLEY, who succeeded his honored father as Chancellor of the University, and, like him, enjoys a high and wide esteem. The situation is commanding—overlooking the Cumberland, and the city, and the hills and valleys, far and wide. Before the war the spot is said to have been singularly lovely—fine fences surrounding the grounds, and these covered with noble old trees, the growth of former centuries. The fences have vanished—as, indeed, they have everywhere in the outskirts of the city, where regiments have been encamped for two years—while the straits to which soldiers and citizens were reduced for fuel in the Winter of the fall of Donelson, prevented any imploring accents, such as

> "*Soldier* spare that tree,
> Touch not a limb or bough,"

from being heard or heeded. Such a grim spoiler is war; so ruthlessly does it trample with its iron heel on the face of beauty!

A part of the education received at the University was military. The students were regularly drilled by a competent professor, Col. B. R. JOHNSON, a graduate of West Point, and now a Brigadier-General of the rebel army. The familiarity of the students with tactics made their services valuable at the breaking out of the rebellion, and many of them found eligible positions and rapid promotion in the rebel regiments. The influence of such a number of enthusiastic youth, thus educated, in moulding and disciplining bodies of raw recruits, will be readily appreciated. Most of them, of course, espoused the cause of the South. Of the two faculties, several are Unionists, those that remain here having taken the oath.

The University buildings are now used as hospital No. 2, capable of accommodating about three hundred patients, and the finest hospital, probably, in Nashville. It is under the charge of Surgeon R. D. LYNDE, formerly serving in Texas, a capable officer and excellent disciplinarian. The building in which the students lodged, containing some eighty rooms, has lately been set apart for the use of the commissioned officers in this department, disabled by sickness or wounds. It is finely adapted for the purpose, and they will soon be removed from their present less commodious quarters to these.

The Nashville Female Academy, situated on Church-street, has long done for the young ladies of the South what the University did for those of the other sex. It was able to boast, till the war broke out, its four or five hundred pupils, gathered from all the Southern States. Its course of education, in variety and extent, would well compare with that of our best regulated Northern seminaries. Its Principal, Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, was and is a violent Secessionist, as the fact of his belonging to the Methodist Church South is sufficient to indicate. This spacious edifice is also turned over to the use of our disabled soldiers. So, also, are the three high schools, all flourishing before the war, and as buildings being among the most ornamental and attractive within the city limits. They all make excellent hospitals, having done their part toward giving the city the high reputation it enjoys for the superior accommodation furnished to the sick and wounded of ROSECRANS' army.

The seizing of Nashville in 1862 by our troops, rudely arrested an enterprise, then on the eve of completion, whose unimpeded working would have rendered signal service to the rebel States. Hospital No. 1, is an immense gun factory, built in 1861, from plans obtained from the best Springfield model, by an architect who had gone thither expressly for that purpose. It is located on the outskirts of the city, a few rods west of the University. Its material is brick, three stories high, each apartment being 175 feet by 45, and each containing at the present time beds for 100 patients. In addition a huge wing of 265 feet by 48, is attached to the building in the rear, running from street to street. Swords and pistols as well as muskets, were to have been manufactured there. Of the last, when fairly in working trim, it was expected to turn out 500 a month. It was just about ready for work as Donelson fell—one musket and a very fine one, having been completed as a sort of specimen brick. The *invaders* relieved the workmen from the labor of making more muskets, *presenting* plenty of their own as a substitute. All that had been done, was a "love's labor lost" so far as reaching the end in view was concerned. Wounded men in need of being restored, thenceforth took the places of men working on instruments to wound and destroy. The latter use of the building was thus nobler far than the former.

The weather during the month has been hot here but less so than in New-York, judging from the formidable and almost daily lists of deaths from sunstroke in your columns of late. I have heard of no deaths in Nashville from this cause. The copious rains we have had in this region, with hardly two or three days interval, for the whole Summer, have given us an atmosphere at once cool and pure. The face of the country has worn a constant smile. No special sickness has prevailed. The hospitals even have grown thin, from the absence of battles, with time and nature's aid to render sick men well.

C. V. S.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 21.

List of deaths in the Chesapeake and Hampton Hospitals since our last report:

Barnard Butler, Co. H, Nineteenth Wisconsin, died Aug. 14, 1863.

Fletcher Foster, Sixteenth New-York battery, died Aug. 17, 1863.

David J. Stiles, Sixteenth New-York battery, died Aug. 17, 1863.

Phillip Metziller, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, died Aug. 17, 1863.

Alex. Clinger, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania militia, died Aug. 19, 1853.

Dr. BLANEY, Med. Director.

The steamer *United States*, Capt. BEYMOUR, arrived this morning from off Charleston. She left there on Sunday last, and consequently has no later news than we have received. The *United States* was detained two days off Cape Hatteras in a storm.

The flag-of-truce steamer is now due from City Point.

Eastern Regiments.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Forty-eighth Massachusetts regiment, and not the Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, passed through here last night for Boston.

The Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment, Col. KIMBALL, 644 men, of whom 50 are sick, will arrive here and leave to-night for home.

The Twenty-third Connecticut regiment, is the next regiment expected to arrive here.

Movements of Rebel Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 21.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. TRIMBLE, Brig.-Gen. KEMPER, with three other rebel officers, arrived here today from Gettysburgh hospitals, and were placed in the hospital in this city. All the rebel officers now here and able to travel will be sent, to-morrow, to Johnston's Island.

Protection and Aid for New-England Soldiers.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The State of Massachusetts now employs a Commissioner to pass over the route from Washington to New-York daily, to accompany New-England soldiers, discharged or furloughed, and protect them from extortioners and swindlers.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Observance of Jeff. Davis' Fast Day.

Call for an Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature.

Necessity for Regulating the Currency.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRAFT

Fate of the Negro Soldiers Captured on Morris Island.

The Governor of South Carolina to Dispose of Them.

Preparations for the Defence of Savannah.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 21st, the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 14th, and Savannah *News* of the 15th instant, in which we find some matters of interest.

The *Sentinel* announces that no paper would be issued from its establishment on the following day, in consequence of JEFF. DAVIS' Fast occurring on Friday.

Brig.-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, commonly known as Bowie-knife PRYOR, has tendered his resignation to the rebel War Department, and it has been accepted.

An accident occurred recently near Fort Deposit, on the Alabama and Florida road. A brake got under one of the cars, throwing it off, along with seven other cars, by which three soldiers of a South Carolina regiment were killed and thirty wounded.

Messrs. ADAIR and SMITH have sold out their interest in the Atlanta *Confederacy*, and are succeeded by J. H. JAMES and W. W. DANIELS as proprietors.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* is defunct, but in its stead appears the Atlanta *Daily Gazette*, with M. W. HUTHESON, proprietor, and J. S. PETERSON, editor.

THE VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gov. LETCHER has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the General Assembly of Virginia, for the 7th of September. His directions for calling it will be found set forth in the following extracts:

"The condition of the country calls for the exercise of the best judgment of the wisest councillors of the State. The large levies of additional troops by the enemy for the devastation of our lands and the subjugation of our people require extraordinary exertion on our part, and every State in the Confederacy must brace itself to the impending encounter with fearless fortitude and untiring energy. The people must prepare for the magnitude of the emergency, and each man must feel that his arm is necessary to aid in vindicating the justice of our cause, and that, come what may, he is prepared to meet the foe with a calm defiance that acknowledges no alternative but an unqualified recognition of our independence. No people can be conquered who feel thus and act up to that feeling with an abiding confidence in the justice of Heaven.

I concur in the propriety of convening the General Assembly for the purpose of devising means for the public defence; to enroll an additional force of militia, beyond the conscript age, for local as well as general protection; to provide for arming and equipping such additional force, and furnishing the means for rendering their service available when necessary; to give confidence to our people in our ability to repel our unscrupulous and worse than savage foe; to set an example to our Southern sisters by exhibiting unshaken confidence in our Government and undiminished ardor in our common cause, and to invoke their united aid once more in meeting the emergency as becomes a people engaged in a righteous cause—to display not only endurance under losses and severe reverses, but, grappling with adversity, to exhibit, at a moment of anticipated weakness, power from moral example and physical exertion.

Besides this important purpose, first and uppermost in every heart, there are other matters which require our most anxious councils. *The currency of the country is in a deranged state.* Something must be done to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. Something must be done to prevent the depreciation of our circulating medium, and the enhancement of the price of the necessaries of life.

While it is proper for the Government to call in its excessive issues, and to endeavor to fund its debt, it is not necessary or proper, in my judgment, in doing so, to discredit the only money that is now in the hands of the people to meet their every day transactions. The capitalists and brokers may collect and fund the amount of the currency in their hands, but the Government should not permit the banks and the corporations of the country to discredit the money which the poor are required to receive, by refusing to receive it on deposit, and rejecting it for ordinary dues, and much less should the States themselves discredit it by prohibiting its reception in payment of taxes and public dues.

Such acts are mischievous in the extreme, and will produce a panic, frightening the mass of the people from their propriety, and tending to shake the Government to its foundation. I convoke the Legislature to provide a remedy for these evils, and especially to repeal the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of a particular date, in payment of public dues. Much rather would I punish those who refuse to receive the currency of the country with the utmost penalties of the law.

It is also necessary to provide funds for carrying on the operations of State institutions; to provide the means for employing the convicts in the penitentiary, many of whom are supported at public expense without returning an equivalent in labor, because no adequate appropriation has been made for furnishing a full supply of materials for their work. Other appropriations are required, which it is not necessary to specify, but which are, nevertheless, essential to the public service."

THE NEW-YORK DRAFT.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The preponderance of the indications are in favor of the peaceful execution of the draft in New-York City, commencing on Wednesday last. But the draft has been very much changed from what it was. The number of the conscripts required of the City is *less than one-half* of the demand which created the riot.

If the old saying be true that every man eats his peck of dirt, before he dies, the matter of the New-York draft has prepared a number of prominent men on all sides for the winding up of their earthly career. SEYMOUR and SEWARD and LINCOLN are all ready.

SEYMOUR's attitude was one of opposition to the draft; but he seems to have been bullied into submission. LINCOLN loftily answered him that he had not a change to make in his orders: but he humiliated himself to reduce the draft in the "Democratic Districts" lower even than SEYMOUR demanded. He has thus, as it were, purchased the submission of the dissatisfied by an enormous concession.

But there is yet another price paid to secure the compliance of the people. The City Councils have resolved to purchase the exemptions of such of the poor as may be drafted. *This disarms Lincoln's conscription of its remaining terrors, and will probably secure for it a contemptuous submission.* If, indeed, the Councils intend their offer as an honest assurance to the people, and not as a deceptive *placebo*, then will the people come out substantial conquerors. They will, to be sure, hove passed uncer the forms of the draft; *but it will have cost them nothing, and to Lincoln it will have yielded only a few dollars.*

THE NEGROES TAKEN IN ARMS.

The following important official document will doubtless attract the attention of our Government:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of Mercury:

In the *Mercury* of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present *status* of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

"The Proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 24, 1862, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms should be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States."

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity, but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the Act of Congress by which all negroes and mulattoes who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States, were ordered to be turned over "to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the Commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question.

Accordingly, on the 29th of July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or Act was received, his Excellency Governor BONHAM was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day, 29th July, Governor BONHAM requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them; and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS JORDAN.
Chief of Staff.

THE DEFENCE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA'S EIGHT THOUSAND.

From the Columbus Enquirer.

We are glad to learn, from a source which we regard as perfectly reliable, that there is no doubt whatever that the eight thousand men for local service, for whom the President called in his late requisition upon Georgia, will be raised. Indeed, about one hundred and fifty companies had reported themselves several days since, and it was not doubted that at least forty or fifty more would be tendered. Estimating these companies to number fifty men each, we have seven thousand five hundred men tendered previous to this week. Georgia, we do not doubt, will, by the promptness with which she has responded to this call, fully sustain her reputation as the foremost State to raise her levies for the war. And it is a fact redounding to their credit, that nearly every county in the section of the State most threatened by the enemy have largely exceeded their quotas of troops.

A CALL FOR CONTRABANDS.

C. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 1, 1863.

The Brigadier-General Commanding desires to inform the slaveholders of Georgia that he has received authority from the Secretary of War to impress a number of negroes sufficient to construct such additional fortifications as are necessary for the defence of Savannah.

He desires, if possible, to avoid the necessity of impressment, and therefore urges the owners of slave property to volunteer the services of their negroes. He believes that, while the planters of South Carolina are sending their slaves by thousands to aid the defence of Charleston, the slaveholders of Georgia will not be backward in contributing in the same patriotic manner to the defence of their own seaport, which has so far resisted successfully all the attacks of the enemy at Fort McAllister and other points.

Remember, citizens of Georgia, that on the successful defence of Savannah depends the security of the interior of your State, where so much of value both to yourselves and to the Confederacy at large is concentrated. It is best to meet the enemy at the threshold, and to hurl back the first wave of invasion. Once the breach is made, all the horrors of war must desolate your now peaceful and quiet homes. Let no man deceive himself. If Savannah falls the fault will be yours, and your own neglect will have brought the sword to your hearthstones.

The Brigadier-General Commanding, therefore, calls on all the slaveholders of Eastern, Southern and Southwestern Georgia, but especially those in the neighborhood of Savannah, to send him immediately one-fifth of their able-bodied male slaves, for whom transportation will be furnished and wages paid at the rate of $25 per month, the Government to be responsible for the value of such negroes as may be killed by the enemy, or may in any manner fall into his hands. By order of

Brig.-Gen. MERCER, Commanding.
JOHN McCRADY, Capt. and Chief Eng. State of Ga.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Ever since the fall of New-Orleans, the Federals have been attempting to take Vicksburgh, and did not succeed in doing so for more than a year from the time their attacks begun. We may say it was besieged in vain for twelve months, and that in all that time the besiegers lost in battle, by sickness and desertion, *perhaps one hundred thousand men.* The attack was kept up as well by water as by land, and the siege in its various phases must have been the most costly one recorded in history. A hundred and fifty millions would not cover the expenditure of the Federals in their various and protracted efforts to take this city.

The protracted defence of Vicksburgh has done more to exhaust the enemy, in proportion to the force employed to defend it, than any other campaign during the war. In this view, the defence of Vicksburgh *might be said to be the greatest success of the war;* yet, on the other hand, the loss of Vicksburgh was our greatest loss during the war, precisely because she had evinced a greater capacity to exhaust the strength and resources of the enemy than any other place.

But what have the enemy gained by its fall? Another point to occupy and defend, and thereby to weaken, to that extent, their invasive force, and their power to make further conquests. It is worth nothing as a new base of operations, as was evinced by their recent retreat from Jackson. The climate of that town, and of very many other points which they occupy on the Mississippi, is proving fatal to their troops, who are dying by disease faster than they are killed in battle. Every new point which they occupy on that river not only weakens their effective force for invasive purposes, but distributes their army in many small detachments, which may be taken in detail by our armies, that will not be thus broken up, weakened and distributed. They confess, by offering to convoy vessels up and down the Mississippi, that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson has not opened up the free navigation of that river. In capturing Vicksburgh—even if it be followed by the opening up of the Mississippi to *convoys* of iron-clads and merchant steamers—the Yankees will find "they have bought the elephant." *It will be of no worth whatever to them, and will cost them one hundred thousand men and two hundred millions of dollars a year to hold it.* The sickness now raging at Vicksburgh, and at other points on the river, may soon open their eyes to the fact that they have only "bought the elephant."

We conclude, therefore, that although we may have lost much by the fall of Vicksburgh, the enemy have gained little or nothing by its capture; *and are less able than before to subjugate the South.*

It generally happens in this war that every new point gained by the enemy weakens their effective force for the purpose of further conquests, and postpones rather than advances their purposes of subjugation. Yet we deplore the temporary loss of every town and of every strip of territory, and deeply sympathize with our suffering fellow-citizens who are within the lines of the enemy. *But we would disabuse the public mind from the impression that Vicksburgh was a point of vital importance to us,* and brave men look rather to its protracted defence as one of the most splendid successes of the war, than mourn over its ultimate capture.

REBEL SOLACE.

A correspondent who writes from Morton, Miss., says:

"Truly the way of the transgressor is hard, and even now, whilst the smoke from ruined altars and desolated homes is yet ascending to heaven, the hand of God has smitten those who have committed those deeds. I learn from Father ORLANDO, the Pastor of the church at Jackson, who has just returned from Vicksburgh, that the enemy and negroes are dying by thousands from a disease called by the medical gentlemen *cerebro spinale meningitis*, which is fatal in almost every instance; and in vain have their Surgeons sought for an antidote, but so far it has baffled their skill. In many instances the victims have been struck down in the streets, and expired in a few minutes.

The disease makes its appearance by a painful enlargement of the larynx, which is followed by a paralysis of the tongue, and if the victim lives twelve hours he will recover. He tells me that on last Tuesday three hundred and fourteen soldiers died in the hospital at Vicksburgh, and one hundred and thirteen negroes. The Yankees are deserting by the wholesale, and numbers of them have come into our lines and delivered themselves up as prisoners rather than trust themselves to the tender mercies of Yellow Jack, to the effect of which they attribute the great mortality among their troops.

Dr. HEWITT, GRANT's Medical Director, has issued a circular, stating that the disease was not the yellow fever, but the soldiery do not believe it, and are fleeing for their homes to escape that dreadful scourge."

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MORTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

One of Gen. KIRBY SMITH's Staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney, going up, on Friday.

The troops sent down by GRANT were to replace the troops in BANKS' army whose term of service had expired.

Gen. PRICE was at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR's army was at Berwick Bay. One of the field batteries struck two transports near Donaldsonville last Tuesday.

Gen. SMITH's headquarters were at Shreveport. He has called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th.

The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops.

Gen. MAGRUDER's headquarters are at Galveston.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MORTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Forty-sixth Texas regiment (cavalry) captured twenty-two Yankees from wagons, 18 miles the other side of Big Black yesterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong to STEELE's Division, Fifth army corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

Gen. DICK TAYLOR has captured thirty-five New-York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

THIRD DISPATCH.

MORTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Nothing has been heard from the river lately. The health of the army is improving finely, only six sick were set off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior daily. Most of the volunteers have returned to their respective commands. The weather is exceedingly dry and warm.

ARKANSAS.

The *Examiner* gives several extracts from letters from Little Rock, Ark., to show that "the people of that section are running a four State power Confederacy on their own hook, and hope to be able to continue in well-doing, notwithstanding the interruption of communication across the river." The *Examiner* thinks these extracts crush out the notion that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and says there is a genus of creatures which are not destroyed, but multiplied, by being cut in twain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Examiner* denies Parson BROWNLOW's report that Ex-Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, is a prisoner to the Confederate Government.

—The Court of Inquiry to investigate the capitulation of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, convened at Montgomery, Ala., on the 15th.

—The *Sentinel* announces the death, on the 13th inst., at the Libby Prison, of Major ROBERT MORRIS, of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, a grandson of ROBERT MORRIS, of Revolutionary memory. His remains were interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

—BILLY SMITH, Governor elect of Virginia, has been tendered the appointment of Major-General in the Provisional army.

The Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.

The following letter is brought to light by the Indianapolis *Journal*:

[Private and confidential.]

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER,
March 29, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Although you know I do not deal much in professions, I heartily rejoice that you are in the Cabinet. Most cordially do I wish and anticipate that you may and will gather fresh laurels on this new theatre.

After my long experience, I should not complain of the fate of war; but from the signs of the times, it is evident that my Pennsylvania friends, although they fought the battle, are not destined to enjoy many of the spoils of victory. I still entertain a hope that a single individual whom I have recommended for office may be successful. This is JAMES C. VAN DYKE, Esq., of Philadelphia, who is an applicant for the District-Attorneyship of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. If you knew the man as I do, you could not fail to be warmly attached to him. He is a noble, generous, whole-souled gentleman, possessing legal ability of a high order. As a Democrat, he has been active, untiring, and enthusiastic; and I believe has done as much for the cause as any individual in the City and County of Philadelphia, with the exception of Judge CAMPBELL. You might perhaps be pleased to know *that he even went ahead of myself in his opinions on the subject of Southern Rights.* The estimation in which he is held by the bench, the bar, and the people, will appear from his recommendations. I request of you, as a personal favor, which I know will be granted that you will not suffer my enemies to prevail against him if this can be avoided.

If you can appoint a single clerk in your Department on my recommendation, I shall be happy to send you one, on whose ability, fidelity and industry you may depend. But if this should be inconvenient why there is no harm done.

The condition of poor KING excites my warmest sympathy. He is one of the purest and best men I have ever known. My affection for him is stronger than for any other man living, except my own brother.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I remain as ever.

Your Friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTERS FROM JAMES LARMON, OF CHICAGO AND BRODHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

DEAR SIR: Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet I hope you will do me the justice to think that I feel a great interest in the fate of this nation. For the past fifty years it has guided the brightest hopes, not only of the American people, but of all mankind. That responsible station is about to be transferred to the fifteen Southern States. I will state a few facts, as I think, rather than arguments.

These fifteen Southern States will secede. There will be no coercion by the Federal Government. Then these fifteen States will adopt the present Federal Constitution, with such amendments as clearly define its spirit on Slavery and the revenue laws. I know from your recent speeches that you can suggest with great ability such amendments. When the Southern States are established on this basis, *indiana and all the States west will come into this new Confederacy.* Its greatness would then be established both at home and abroad. Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York would come in as soon thereafter as would be desirable.

What the South ought to do and can do, is, first—to establish the greatest nation that can be established on this continent. Then she can get at her convenience any surrounding country. Free trade and direct taxation are the true principles of government. In attaining this point great caution should be taken in forming embarrassing treaties with England and France. CRITTENDEN's and DOUGLAS' amendments to the Constitution will do, but the opposition of the Republicans will keep them out of reach. The South will then get in their stead, perhaps, what is better.

The Republicans now think the South will slough off with all the political diseases that afflict the country, and will then leave them in the full enjoyment of all the vitality the nation has, while the reverse is the fact. The South will take with it all the vital political force of the country, leaving the North with its political diseases.

I think we have reached the point that if our present Government is to be continued at all, it must be reset up by the Southern States. The best men in the South should act and look to this end. Hon. ELIJAH HISE, of Kentucky, is the most capable and reliable man in that State to enlist to reach such a result. I know him well, but have no evidence of his present opinions. I hope and think the Southern people will act with caution in all they do. If so, in a few weeks we shall have nothing to contend for in the North but the Republican platform, but few will fight for that.

Yours truly, JAMES LARMON.

P. S.—My letters are hard to read. This is a correct copy.

JAMES LARMON.

From John Brodhead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1859.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS—*My Dear Sir:* Can you tell me if Gen. LAMAR is likely to remain much longer in Nicaragua? I should like to go to that country and help open it to civilization and niggers. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in Pennsylvania for the place, were the mission vacant, and I think I would prove a live minister.

I am tired of being a white slave at the North, and long for a home in the sunny South.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure. Mrs. BRODHEAD joins me in sending kind remembrances to Mrs. DAVIS and yourself.

Sincerely and gratefully your friend,
JOHN BRODHEAD.

Death of a Revenue Officer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Dr. J. W. STONE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Massachusetts District, died last evening.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The machine shop of MILLIKEN BROTHERS, in East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

SUMMER RAMBLINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

A Visit to Montauk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To one who longs for a sight of the ocean in all its grandeur, with many accompaniments to feed the imagination as well as the intellect, we would recommend a visit to Montauk Point. A bold headland, seventy feet in height, projects into the sea; around its base wash the everlasting, ever-surging waters, and upon its brow stands the lighthouse, adding one hundred feet more to the dizzy steep.

It is not difficult to account for the fact that a lighthouse is always an object of interest. Apart from its attractions as an important and often difficult work of art, it appeals so variously to the human heart that it can hardly fail to meet with some response from every member of the universal family. To such as plow the great deep, whether in humble craft or stately vessel, whether toiling in their life's work or passing onward in the pursuit of business or of pleasure, to them this bright star appears doubly bright as a token of security and life, borrowing additional value from every blast of wind or mountain of wave. To him also who only looks abroad upon the waters, but knows that a large part of his possessions are tossing upon that uncertain foundation, it is a signal of hope. And even those who never tempt the treacherous seas, who stand upon the rock beneath, or who, from the far off sands, gaze upward to that flashing and quivering light, how readily can their imaginations turn to it as a star of hope amidst the storms and vicissitudes of life as a "light in the window of heaven" when the billows and the waves threaten to go over them.

But to return to Montauk. The journey itself is quite unique. At the distance of four or five miles from East Hampton, which is generally the starting point of the traveler, we seem to forsake the habitation of man, and to enter upon a wide beach of deep sand, but shut in from the sea by a thick undergrowth. This continues for five or six miles, making heavy drafts upon the patience of the party, the clouds of musquitos forbidding any attempt to shorten the time by sleep or reverie. These sands being passed, the troubles of the way are over. We rise into clear, free air, and our troublesome persecutors all vanish. Would that we could say, they leave no sting behind. At this distance, ten miles from the lighthouse, begins the high, rolling promontory upon which it stands. The first two miles are thickly wooded with a sort of inferior growth, but after that not a tree or shrub is seen upon the grassy slopes, and the tradition is that a dreadful storm, which long years ago threw the surrounding waters in their fury over this narrow strip of land, swept every tree and shrub from its foundations, leaving not even seed to restore the growth. However this may be, it is certain that nothing meets the eye taller than some huge thistle, which, seered and bony, as it stands on the edge of a misty hillock, looks like some fisherman watching for his fellows, or, perchance, a shipwrecked mariner taking a parting gaze at the world of waters.

In these regions the only landmarks are the houses, of which there are three within the last fifteen miles of our journey, surrounded by their small inclosures of corn and wheat. No other human habitation is seen, and all the rest of the land is one huge pasture-field, unfenced and untilled, where hundreds, nay, thousands of cattle wander picturesquely over hill and dell. There is hardly a foot of level ground. Even the grassy roads are too sideling for the comfort of timid souls, and ever and anon, as we rise to some hilltop, the glorious billows break upon the view from either side, and seem to threaten the narrow strip of solid earth. But we have passed all the houses. We have alighted and questioned these isolated beings with regard to their enjoyment both of the blessings of solitude and of society, and learned that, like the rest of us, they have their pleasures and their privations. Opinions may differ with regard to the privilege of living twenty miles from a physician, but to be twenty miles from any church, we think that, however various the motives that might actuate them, there are but few who would be quite content.

But now, through the gathering fog, the Point, the surrounding buildings, and the white lighthouse meet our view. Yes, we must confess to the fog, sad and disappointing as it was. But it was thin and shadowy, and as we stood, in the dim twilight of that evening, upon the verge of the high cliff, and looked abroad upon the misty deep and down, where far beneath us rock and breaker contended angrily, it seemed so like the condition of every human being—so like the condition of our country—that we could only gaze upon the billows which broke around us, and at the dark, mysterious future which was hurrying on to meet us, made still more dark as perhaps some eddying blast would lift a corner of the curtain, and looking upward at the light which was just beginning to cast its radiance upon the scene, we could accept it all for ourselves and for our country, content to give up the golden hues of sunset, and the clear, calm air of a Summer evening.

The lighthouse has stood long on this rock-bound coast. It dates back nearly as far as the independence of the Colonies. It was originally a structure of stone, of moderate height, but a few years ago it was partially rebuilt under the superintendance of the Lighthouse Committee. The old stone edifice was surrounded by a wall of brick, in order to sustain safely a more ponderous machinery, and was raised to its present height. A new lighting apparatus, a French invention, was imported at an expense of eleven thousand dollars, which is the admiration of all visitors, as it is exhibited by its obliging operator, who may well be as proud as he appears to be of his bright and well kept machinery. This point is identified by the flashing up of the light once every two and a half minutes, and the effect is produced by thick plates of glass, of great magnifying power, which, by a species of clockwork are made to revolve around the light, and as one of these glasses intercepts and magnifies it at these intervals, it gives the flashing appearance which is its peculiarity.

Directly beneath this light, a few feet lower down, sits the lonely keeper through the tedious hours of his watch, and the machinery which pumps up the oil is so arranged that if anything obstructs its regular flow a little bell rings to warn the watcher.

It was pleasant to find that this lighthouse official was faithful to his country as well as to his light, in these times when so many serve her only for bread while their hearts are with her enemies. There was but one thing within his dominions which seemed to trouble him, and that was a marble slab, which, when the lighthouse was rebuilt, had been inserted in the brick wall, with the names of the Lighthouse Committee chiseled and gilded upon it. There were names there which the nation still delights to honor, but those which seemed daily to vex the soul of our worthy friend were such as HOWELL COBB and RALPH SEMMES—the latter of whom is certainly doing all that he can to atone for this extra exertion in the way of protecting our commerce.

The beach below the cliff is a very pleasant one, different from the flat, white sands of the Long Island and Jersey shores. The pebbly floor is harder, and the rocks afford a pleasant seat, of which one never wearies; but the place seems too remote and too difficult of access ever to become anything more than a delightful spot for the enjoyment of transient excursionists.

We can hardly tell, however, what changes a few years may make even on this secluded strip of land. There is much ground throughout the whole island yet to be *possessed* in the true sense of the term, and to provide place and labor for the immigrants who are pouring in upon us from the crowded population of the old world. To make it easy for such to possess and cultivate homes of their own, will be for our advantage more perhaps than for theirs. We doubt whether one can be found among the late rioters who owns the home in which he lives, and it might be our strongest safeguard to offer every inducement possible to the acquisition of property by the poorest classes of the community. Let this be one of the lessons of our late troubles.

As we set out from East Hampton to visit Montauk, let us return to that time-honored village, which is worthy of more than a passing mention, though, unlike Montauk, its attractions are not so much those of nature and of art as of the staunch and true men, of the real Puritan type, who first settled it more than two hundred years ago; who have sent out their representatives to other parts of the land, and many of them to places of honor and trust, but whose children still hold the homes and the tombs of their fathers. The town was settled as early as 1649, by emigrants from New-England, but such as had recently left the mother country, and almost immediately we find a church built and a pastor placed over it; and what is perhaps still more unusual in the first occupation of our country, we have the testimony of the Indians to the fact that they had been fairly and honestly treated by the new comers. The land was purchased as far east as the Point, from WYANDANCK, the "mighty sachem" of the Montauks, who proved himself a faithful friend and ally, and whose influence was always exerted successfully to prevent any serious difficulty. A very small remnant of the tribe still remain in a reservation not far from the Point. Another excellent trait in the character of these first settlers was their comparative freedom from the superstitions and severities that marked the age in which they lived, and seemed more or less to imbue the hearts of so many otherwise noble and good. There is but one instance in the records of the town of accusation for witchcraft. It appears to have been rather an aggravated case; but the "goodwife" had many and powerful friends, and as the termination of the matter is left in doubt, it is probable that she was acquitted.

It is not often that we meet with a place which has borne so long and so faithfully the stamp of its origin. It is still a quiet and orderly village, but yet a cheerful one, and it seems to maintain the social virtues in all their warmth, without the glitter which so often marks their decay. "The grass grows in its streets," that threatened bugbear of modern civilization, and to those who come here from the busy scenes of the busy world, it appears to have stood still for these two hundred years, and to be just what it was when the old church was built, and the bell and clock, which are said to have been the gift of Queen ANNE, first delighted the hearts of that church-going generation. Many of the old-fashioned houses yet remain, some of them cotemporaries of the church, built of shingles, and often ornamented by nature with a regular succession of little black streaks, which the moist climate has exuded from every nail. The wind-mills, also, those vestiges of past generations, are still the sole grinding power of this immediate neighborhood, standing one at either end of the village and stretching its gigantic arms heavenward, as if, like Aaron and Thur, they saw beneath them the stern "battle of life," and would help to lift up the prayers of the people.

But still another vestige of by-gone times exists in the flocks of geese, which fill the streets, as they travel to and fro, seeking the pond in the upper part of the village, which is appropriated to their use, and on whose shaded waters they float in the hot noontide. They are not without their annoyances, and the strong arm of the law is threatening to drive them from their lifelong territory; but we would plead for the geese if for no other reason, because for their protection it is necessary to exclude a greater evil—the multitude of dogs, which are the torment of many of our villages and a terror to their inhabitants.

Perhaps with all these relics of antiquity, it would be hard to prove that East Hampton is not in many respects behind the times, and yet some of the old inhabitants tell us that the progress, though slow, is as well defined as in the great Metropolis of the State. Within the memory of such, the first carpet was introduced into the place. Until then the white floors had been covered with sand from the beach. Till within about forty years covered carriages were also unknown. The ox-cart reigned supreme. But at that time a schooner, laden with light carriages for a Southern market, was cast ashore at Montauk, and being thus sent, they were purchased by the inhabitants, and must have introduced quite a new era into the amusements and excursions of the village families. But we will not go on to measure progress with more central places. It is enough to know that East Hampton is not standing still; that the hum and the rattle of the modern agricultural machine is heard in its harvest-fields, and that to the offense of all antiquarians, houses bright with paint and ornamented with many of the fashionable forms of stucco and gable, venture to raise their heads among these ancient domiciles, to say nothing of the deserted old church, with its memories of one hundred and fifty years, which has been forced to yield its worshipers to one of more modern and more convenient architecture.

But let us turn aside from the living for a moment, to visit that sunny slope where rest the dead of many generations. Side by side they sleep, in large families, such as we never see in modern cemeteries. The same old names are there which meet us on the roll of the first settles—some on dark, mossy stones, with letters hard to be deciphered, and as children and grandchildren to the third and fourth generation have come to lie down beside their fathers, the names are more distinct, and the pure marble makes up in beauty what is wanting in age. One grave, solitary in this village of the dead, is placed with the feet toward the West, and we read upon the stone the name of Rev. THOMAS JAMES, the first pastor of the church in East Hampton, who, after a ministry to this people of near fifty years, died in 1696, and requested that he might be buried so as to "face his flock" in "that day when the grave shall give up its dead." Here are buried also the two succeeding ministers of the parish, Mr. HUNTING and Dr. BUELL, who together added more than one hundred years to these three long pastorates. They were all men of learning and talent, eminently fitted for the times in which they lived; of power with their fellow men, as well as with God. Dr. BUELL lived through all the stormy times of the Revolutionary war, and with his people maintained that steady and courageous patriotism which was so characteristic of the Presbyterian Church in those days. "Throughout this period it is not known that a single Tory lived within the bounds of the town," though "the history of that seven years' suffering will never be told." Dr. BUELL remained at his post while the British army kept possession of the island, and by "his talents, ingenuity, wit, and mingled prudence and firmness, often averted threatened perils, and rendered important service to his people," using his influence with the officers to preserve both their civil and religious rights. He was also in advance of his times on the subject of general education. It was through his exertions that Clinton Academy was established at East Hampton, the first chartered institution of learning in the State. It was founded within a year after the evacuation of the Island by the British troops; and while it has sent out from its walls men conspicuous in Church and State, it has also stamped its superior character upon all its immediate neighborhood.

But these histories are not the only attraction of East Hampton. The beach is always delightful, either when its sands are thickly printed with the footsteps of the merry bathers, or when it booms on the ear of some solitary watcher, or when moonlight casts an uncertain light on dark billows and shadowy groups. It suits its pleasures to all times and all seasons. Alas, that it should ever blend with these the dark shadow of death, the wail of bereavement, the grief of terror-stricken companions.

But we must say farewell to East Hampton—to the living as well as to the dead of ancient memory.

VIATOR.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The papers received by the steamers, the arrival of which we have announced, furnish us the following extracts in addition to those for which we have already found room:

INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

The Bombay mail brings papers to the 9th July. The Bombay *Gazette*, in its general summary, says,

"The most important intelligence to be communicated by this mail, if it should turn out to be true, is the alleged capture of the infamous traitor and murderer, NANA SAHIB, of Bihtoor. A telegram was received in Bombay on the 3d July, from Deesa, announcing his capture at Ajmere on the 22d June. Ajmere is the capital of Rajpootana, a place of great wealth, a hotbed of disaffection and disloyalty, and just the place to which NANA SAHIB would be most likely to resort, if it were not for the proximity of the important military station of Nusseerabad. This station is but 15 miles east of Ajmere, and is garrisoned by Bombay, although civilly under Bengal. Maj. DAVIDSON is the political agent at Ajmere, and there is a detachment of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment there. It is stated that NANA SAHIB was tracked to this place by two Bombay detectives, acting under the instructions of Mr. FORJETT, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay; that the detectives traced a companion of the Nena's from the Deccan to Bikaneer, and that the Nana was found there a guest of the Bikaneer Rajah; that he was allowed to depart thence to Ajmere and there denounced, his trackers having joined him on the road, and introduced themselves as agents from a neighboring Durbar. This statement still requires confirmation. The man now in custody and called the Nana was delivered up by two men of his own party who, on their arrival at Ajmere, immediately gave information to Maj. DAVIDSON. This officer, assisted by Capt. GLEGSON, Lieut. BRODIGAN (commanding the detachment of the Twenty-eighth) and Sergt. DALTON of the same corps, proceeded to a temple, to which they were directed by the detectives, and seized three men, one of whom was the Nana, another a near relative of his, and the other a Brahmin attendant. The three were at latest dates prisoners in the Fort of Ajmere, under a guard of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment. It is stated that Maj. DAVIDSON and the brigadier recognize the Nana, having seen him before. His papers are said to indicate a wide-spread conspiracy. It is further reported that the real TANTIA TOPEE has been captured with him, and that the man who formerly was executed as TANTIA TOPEE was not that person. This is exceedingly doubtful; and as to the identity of the chief prisoner with the NANA SAHIB of Bhitoor there seems to be considerable doubt, but this must soon be cleared up. For six years has this arch-traitor and murderer of helpless woman and children evaded justice, and it was feared that he either had left or would leave this world without being brought to justice in it. It will be a great satisfaction to know that justice has at length overtaken him."

The Bombay newspapers publish several accounts of the capture of NANA SAHIB, all of which are substantially the same as that given in the above summary. The following is the official report of the capture:

"From Major A. G. Davidson, Deputy-Commissioner of Ajmere, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Ajmere, 25th June, 1863:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 22d inst., a native officer of the Eighth Bombay N. I., by name DWARKA TOWARIE, brought me your letter No. 113, of 27th April, 1862, to the address of the political agent, Jyepoor, and gave me such information regarding the object with which it had been written, that I thought myself justified in opening it, and, having satisfied myself that he was acting under Mr. FORJETT's orders, and with your sanction, I rendered all the assistance in my power, and had the satisfaction of capturing the persons indicated by the informers, DWARKA TEWARIE and GYAPERSHAD; and from their statements, which have been confirmed by Mr. FORJETT's detectives, who accompanied them, as also from comparison with the descriptive roll furnished by Government, and a statement made by a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Nusseerabad, who was formerly in the Fourteenth dragoons, and constantly saw the Nana at Meerut, I have not the slightest doubt whatever that the prisoner now in the Ajmere magazine, under a European guard of Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth regiment, is the Nana DHOONDOO PUNT. One of his companions is stated by the informers to be NAROO PUNT BHALLA BHUT, also entered in the descriptive roll. The third person is a blind Brahim, made use of by the Nana to conceal his real, and to confirm him in his assumed character. There are two striking marks on the person of the prisoner supposed to be the Nana, one of which is not entered in his descriptive roll; this is a grooved scar under the hole pierced in his right ear, and the other is a scar of (as the civil surgeon certifies) either a lancet cut or a cut of a very fine sharp-pointed bistoury, about an inch and a half in length, and slightly oblique; and, indeed, the prisoner corresponds in nearly every particular with the description given in the roll, except that his hair is white, he has lost two front teeth, and his cheeks are not so full as they were six years ago. I have, &c.

A. G. DAVIDSON, Commissioner.

The following telegram is also published by the Bombay papers:

NEEMUCH, Thursday, June 30.

The papers seized on NANA SAHIB indicate a wide-spread conspiracy. An impostor, calling himself TANTIA TOVEE, is at Salumba, with 5,000 Bengal Sepoys.

The Glasgow *Herald* publishes an interesting letter, dated Ajmere, June 30, describing the capture of the person supposed to be NANA SAHIB. The writer says:

"After the numerous reports as to the capture and death of the Nana, and the many mistakes that have been made as to his identity, it would be too much to say positively till further proof be obtained that the author of the Cawnpore massacre is now a prisoner in Ajmere Fort; but there is certainly a great amount of evidence that he is the man. He was caught on the 22d of June. On that day, while Major DAVIDSON, the Deputy Commissioner, was sitting in Court, a man in the garb of a fakir came in, and asked to be allowed to speak privately with him. He thought this at first a piece of impertinence, and was inclined to treat it as such, but the man took a piece of paper from the cloth round his loins, and handed it to the Major. This proved to be a letter from the superintendent of the Bombay police, stating that the bearer was a detective, and requesting British officers to give him assistance. On reading this Major DAVIDSON ordered the Court to be cleared and, when he was alone with the fakir, asked him what his business was. He said he was a detective, who, along with three others, had been for some time in pursuit of the Nana. They had traced him from Cashmere through a great part of India, and, at last, had come upon him at Solumbar, from which place they had kept continually in his party. They had come to Ajmere, on their way to Pokar, and had put up in a small temple near the Dunlatbagh, in which the Courts of justice are held. Ajmere was the first place they had come to in which there were British troops, and so he had come privately to Maj. DAVIDSON, as being the head magistrate, to request that the whole party might be seized. There were, besides the Nana himself and the four spies, who pretended to be his friends and enemies of the British Government, two other persons in the garb of fakirs, who were his constant companions, and one of whom was a leader in the mutiny. Maj. DAVIDSON wished to proceed with the capture at once; but the man objected to this, as his life would then not be safe for a single day. He wished the place to be surrounded by a detachment of English troops at 8 o'clock at night. Major DAVIDSON, after asking a few more questions, dismissed the man, resumed the Court, and sent word to the fort for the troops to have themselves in readiness. Just as he was about to start off to seize the persons indicated, the same fakir came running in again and said, "Sir, you have broken up the Court earlier than usual, the NANA has taken the alarm. He says we are too near the English, and we have gone off to a temple on the Pokar road." On hearing this, Major DAVIDSON at once galloped off to the fort to stop the troops, and taking with him only Capt. BRODIGAN, of the Twenty-eighth, who is in command of them; the Sergeant of the company, Lieut. REPTON, the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. BANER, an Inspector of Police, he proceeded to search the temples on the Pokar road. As they did not find the persons they were in search of in any of these, Mr. REPTON and Mr. BANER went to search the place where they had been in the morning; while Maj. DAVIDSON, Capt. BRODIGAN and the Sergeant, went to search a small temple near the Delhi gate, by which a footpath leads to the regular Pokar road. Here seven natives were sitting, and as Maj. DAVIDSON saw his visitor of the morning among them, he knew that he had got his game. They were sitting as quiet as possible, but he accused them of noisy, disorderly conduct, and said they must come along with him. According to concert, he asked each of them who he was, and the fakir who had given the information answered. The Nana he indicated by the words, "This is the Pundit." Maj. DAVIDSON caught him by the wrist, and told him to come along with him, holding a stout stick in the other hand to knock down the Nana's disengaged hand if he should try to bring it to his mouth, as it is reported that he carries poison about with him. Capt. BRODIGAN and the serjeant led off the two other men who had been indicated as mutineers, leaving the spies in the meantime to shift for themselves. The man who was with BRODIGAN managed to swallow something on the way—probably a piece of paper. When they arrived at the fort clean clothes were put on them, and all their ornaments taken away, so that there might be no fear of them having poison about them. It was dark when the men were seized, and none of the natives knew that the capture had been effected.

At Major DAVIDSON's request, I went with him on Wednesday morning to take a photograph of the prisoner. He looked miserable enough, sitting fettered on the floor, with two English soldiers standing over him with drawn bayonets. He had refused to eat or drink anything since his capture, but that morning he had called for water, and when a Brahmin brought some, he expressed a desire to be allowed to go to the well and draw it himself. As this was supposed to be a plan for throwing himself into the well, he was not allowed to go. If he turns out to be the real man, he must have changed greatly since the descriptions of him were published at the time of the mutiny. His hair, which was then dark, is now quite white. His teeth, which were then white and regular, are now decayed or fallen away. But the remarkable eye is there, and he has a most engaging manner. Even when sitting there fettered, he talked with a suavity and plausibility and propriety that made us almost forget that he was a prisoner, and accused of the foulest crime in the records of modern history, and enabled us quite to understand how he could have deceived the English at Cawnpore into the belief that he was their friend. Maj. DAVIDSON once said to him, "You have traveled a great deal, and evidently used your eyes well. I am led, by your manner and conversation, to suppose that you have been in English society; what European officers do you know?" He at once answered that he knew no Europeans, and he was afterwards more taciturn. He said that his name was APPAJI, and that he was High Priest of a caste of Brahmins. When asked to account for his wearing a beard, which is contrary to the rules of that caste, he did not give a very clear answer, but said he was going to have it shaved off after visiting the sacred waters of Pokar. I took a photograph of him first with his beard, and then without it. When it was about to be shaved off, Maj. DAVIDSON was afraid that he might snatch the razor out of the barber's hands and cut his own throat; so he gave the order to one of the persons in attendance, and before the prisoner was aware of it he found his hands chained to the arms of the chair on which he was sitting. He gave a look to Major DAVIDSON, as much as to say, "You have got the better of me there." He wished to lead us to suppose that he did not understand English, but I noticed that once, when I said in English that he must be steady, as I was about to begin, he put himself into position without waiting to be told in Hindostani. The five spies are lodged in the fort for protection. A day or two ago they were put into chains, and brought into the presence of the Nana, as his old companions who had just been captured, and who had, to save themselves, given him up, saying that he was Nana Sahib. In a moment, all the prisoner's meekness and calmness of deportment was gone; he stormed at the spies in a way that showed he had been much more accustomed to command than to obey. They, however, laughed at him, and said they knew him quite well, and there was no use in his trying to befool them in that way. They are entitled, I believe, to a lakh of rupees reward (£10,000), if it should turn out to be indeed the NANA. The number of European troops in the fort has been doubled, and the gate leading into the city has been blocked up. The natives of the city are by this time aware who the prisoner is, but they are still at a loss to account for the capture; and the wildest reports as to how it was effected are in circulation. Ajmere is about the worst place in all India for him to be captured in. There are native States for 200 miles all round, and, according to the testimony of the spies, he was well received in them all, except Bodeypore; and the nobles, if not the princes, have sworn to come to his rescue if he should be taken. It will be a very difficult thing to conduct him to Cawnpore, if the Government should think it right to take him thither for trial. One other strange story which the detectives tell is that the Nana was going to Pokar to meet TANTIA TOPEE, who, they say, is still living, the man of that name who was hanged some years ago being another person, who had personated him in order to let his leader escape.

THE FALL OF HERAT.

The Cabul letter of the Delhi *Gazette* contains the annexed narrative of the fall of Herat: "June 10.—It was about 3 o'clock to-day when a kossid with a letter from MIRZA KHOODADAD KHAN, the Sahib-i-kar of Sirdar FUTTEH MOHAMED KHAN, arrived from Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and handed over the letter to Sirdar MAHOMED ALEE KHAN. The moment the Governor opened and glanced over the letter he was very much pleased, and ordered a salute of 40 guns to be fired in commemoration of the fall of Herat. The city of Cabul was ordered to be illuminated for three successive nights, and sweetmeats and food to be distributed to the poor. No sooner was the salute fired than the khans and chiefs of Cabul commenced flocking to Sirdar MOHAMED ALEE KHAN to congratulate him on the fall of Herat. It was written in KHOODADAD KHAN's letter that SALOO, kossid, who with a letter from Sirdar SHERE ALEE KHAN about the fall of Herat had been dispatched from Herat, was suddenly taken ill at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and consequently the happy news was forwarded by the other kossid. About sunset Sirdar MOHAMED ALEE KHAN, with all his troops and artillery, rode from the Bala Hissar, and passing through the Shah-Shaheed gate, went to see the illumination. While the Sirdar was passing through the streets of Cabul the guns were firing by the artillery, and every one was rejoicing." The following are the particulars communicated in the letter regarding the fall of Herat: "Herat was stormed and taken by the Ameer on the 6th Zilhiji (26th of May.) As the water of the ditch of Herat had already been drained out and two mines had been prepared by SHERE ALEE KHAN's troops near the walls of the city, early in the morning of the above date the men of SHERE ALEE KHAN went and fired the mine. The moment the mines had taken fire Sirdar SHERE ALEE KHAN, as previously arranged, ordered the bugle to be sounded. On this two battalions with grass loads marched up and filed up the ditch. Having thus made the passage KOOMADON FURRUR MOOZ KAFREE and DULLOO KHAN with their battalions marched to the walls of Herat. Here an action took place, and continued for a while, when Sirdar SHERE ALEE KHAN with his troops entered the city of Herat, and ordered a general massacre and plundering, which continued till about twelve. The Ameer with his troops then marched into Herat and put a stop to the massacre and plundering. Sirdar SHERE ALEE KHAN, as desired by the Ameer, went into the fort where SHANAWAZ KHAN had kept himself shut up, and having sworn to him on oath, brought him out to the Ameer. The Ameer, seeing SHANAWAZ KHAN coming with SHERE ALEE KHAN, got up from his place, embraced him, and kissed him, and then spoke to him thus: 'Do not be afraid of anything, you are welcome to have either Ghuzneen or Jellalabad. I am proud to have such a brave son as you under me.' There is no end to the Cabul rumors about the Herat affair; some say that SHANAWAZ KHAN was wounded, while others have it that SHANAWAZ KHAN was escaping from the fort when he was captured and taken to the Ameer. The other kossid, with an express from Herat, as well as Saloo Shatir, is expected here in a day or two, when full particulars will be given."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—THE FRENCH IN MEXICO—A NEW BALLOON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 4—7 A. M.

It is reported here that, in spite of the conformity of sentiment existing between the three Powers on the subject of Poland, the French Government has not succeeded in obtaining from England a positive declaration as to the steps she would take in the event of Russia—as is not improbable—again refusing to make all the concessions demanded of her. What France evidently desires is that England shall take some step, which would certainly not be the last, and which she could not retrace with honor. If, as is likely, Austria follows the example of England, the liberation of the Poles (who, by the way, seem to me as uncertain about their own future Government as they are about their frontiers) would devolve on France alone, with all its danger, but, doubtless, with all its glory. It is not strange that the Poles should think they have a stronger claim on France than on any other Government, for they have not forgotten the speech from the Throne to the effect that wheresoever there was a wrong to be redressed there should be seen the flag of France. Two days ago it was stated that the alliance between the three great Powers was "indissoluble"—of course, as regards Poland. I do not find that the assurances on this point are now so positive.

In corroboration of the preceding I find the following in *La France*, and which is apparently worded with the utmost caution:

"Our London correspondent informs us that the English Cabinet, which had at first assented to the plan of an identical note in reply to Russia, at present hesitates to engage in that course. The Queen's Government is of opinion that it would be expedient, under existing circumstances, to give Russia time to reflect, without insisting immediately on another reply. If this fact be confirmed, it would give the Polish question quite a new aspect, and the consequence might be to put a period to the diplomatic conversation engaged between the three Powers and Russia."

I apprehend that the accounts given in the *Moniteur* about the sanitary condition of the French army in parts of Mexico are not strictly correct. I have at this moment before me a letter written by a soldier of that army, and bearing date the 26th of June. His regiment, the number of which I do not for obvious reasons specify, has taken no trifling part in these operations; consequently he speaks as an eye-witness and a sharer in the hardships through which the troops have passed. Of the health of the army he says, alluding to those at a certain distance from Vera Cruz, that "the men were dropping off like leaves." From the returns it appears that not less than 4,500 have perished from yellow fever alone, and out of the Egyptian battalion of 400 which the Pasha lent to the French for this "forced labor," only 150 remain. Owing to the heavy rains, they have great difficulty in getting the convoys through the swollen streams. The railway was making very slow progress, and the *guerrilleros*, though considerably checked by recent events—the capture of Puebla and surrender of Mexico—continually harass them. The writer of the letter is loud in his praise of the extreme bravery shown by the Mexicans in the defence of Puebla. He speaks of women and children taking part in that defence, of boys from 9 to 12 years old acting as officers and readily obeyed as such, so that the combat at last became a butchery. Famine and the terrible effects of the French artillery made it totally impossible for them to hold out longer than they did. Every street and house were undermined, and the Mexicans fought with such desperation that as long as a room was left whole they continued their fire. The watchfires of the French were lit up with beautiful pianos and every species of luxurious furniture, the property of the Mexican grandees.

A meeting, composed of members of the National Institute, of various scientific societies, of railway directors, bankers, and directors of the press, was held on Thursday last, at the manufactory of M. NADAR, to hear an explanation of a new balloon. M. NADAR explained to the assembly his theory of aerial locomotion by the substitution of a screw and of inclined planes for the present system of air balloons. He admitted that this theory was not new, inasmuch as in the year 1768 it was predicted that the screw would be employed in aerial navigation. M. NADAR concluded by appealing to the company to assist him in making his system known, and in reducing it to practice. M. DE LA LANDELLE, who is connected with NADAR in the construction of the balloon, confirmed his colleague's statement, and set in motion several models of machines costructed by M. DE PONTON D'ANNECOURT, who is likewise a partner in the affair. These balloons were raised automatically, lifting graduated weights so perfectly as in all appearance to demonstrate the accuracy of the theory. It is announced that an Anglo-French company is formed to provide the amount necessary for the construction of a gigantic balloon capable of raising 80 persons in a car two stories high, which will contain provisions and other necessaries, including, it is said, a printing press. The diameter of the balloon is to be equal to three-fourths the height of the towers of Notre Dame. 12,000 yards of white silk have been supplied by a Lyons manufacturer, at 7f. the yard. This monster balloon is to be inaugurated next month at the races of Baden-Baden. Subscribers for the trip have already set down their names. It is to last eight days and eight nights. After having made a trip across the channel and another in the Mediterranean, the company, at whose expense the balloon is to be constructed, will exhibit it in London, Paris and New-York. The produce of the exhibitions is to be employed in the construction of a definitive aerial locomotive. M. J. GODARD, the celebrated aeronaut, has suggested an improvement to M. NADAR. He suggests the addition of a second balloon under the large one, which may serve as a reservoir for the preservation of a supply of gas, by which means the journey through the air may be prolonged.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times.

It will be remembered that some months ago the French Protestant Ministers sent to the Ministers of Great Britain, an address upon the American war and its relation to the ultimate emancipation of the slaves in North America. This address was considered at a Conference of Ministers held in Manchester on Wednesday, June 3, when it was resolved to send the French address, and also an address from the English Ministers, to the Ministers of the United States. Rev. Dr. MASSIE and Rev. J. B. RYLANCE, the deputation appointed to bear the address to America, were met and welcomed upon their arrival in New-York by a number of American Ministers; and another meeting was held by adjournment on June 10, at the Bible House, New-York, to consider a reply, prepared by the committee appointed at the first meeting. The following address was adopted, and 10,000 were ordered to be circulated for the purpose of obtaining signatures:

"REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: We have received with much pleasure the 'Address to ministers and pastors of all Christian denominations throughout the States of America,' adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of Religion," held in the City of Manchester on the 3d of June, 1862, and presented to us by Rev. JAMES MASSIE, D. D., LL.D., of London, and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, M. A. of Westminster, who were appointed a deputation for that purpose. The personal character of the gentlemen composing this deputation, and the honorable and dignified assemblage which they represent, bespeak for the address our most respectful attention. And its importance is enhanced by the consideration that it represents not only the immediate Conference at Manchester, but also 4,000 ministers of Great Britain, and 750 ministers of France, who had agreed in protesting against the recognition of 'a Confederacy which lays down as the corner stone of its constitution the system of Slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States.' That so many intelligent and thoughtful men in the ministry of the Gospel should have united in such a protest, is equally honorable to them and gratifying and encouraging to us. Perhaps we ought not to wonder, and certainly we will not now complain, that the severe struggle in which we are engaged is looked upon by our trans-Atlantic brethren so exclusively in its relations to the 4,000,000 Africans held in bondage upon our soil. As Christian men we also are fully awake to the sin and the shame of American Slavery, and are instant in prayer to God that the time may be at hand when this hateful institution, which has inspired the present gigantic rebellion, shall be utterly destroyed. But we are Americans, contending in arms for the preservation of our national life, and for all the great interests of constitutional liberty and order, which are at stake upon the issue of this conflict. The dismemberment of our Republic would be, not merely the loss of territory and power to the Federal Union—not merely the ruin of existing forms and institutions of government—but the downfall of constitutional liberty itself upon the North American continent. Nor can there be any well-founded hope of ultimate deliverance for the enslaved among us, but in the triumph of our arms between antagonistic civilizations—the one asserting and vindicating the dignity of labor, the other scorning labor, and trampling it under foot. That we are to succeed in this struggle, and by the blessing of God come out of it an unbroken nation, we do not doubt. It appears to us also to be the purpose of Providence that the rebellion and its guilty cause shall be buried in the same grave. In this, as Christian men, we do greatly rejoice. It sweetens the bitterness of our present lot to believe that in vindicating against an inexcusable conspiracy the just and beneficent authority of the nation, at so great a cost of treasure and of blood, we are at the same time serving the cause of universal liberty. We thank you, dear brethren, for your words of cheer. We rejoice in the fellowship of the saints. And most heartily do we unite our prayers with yours that the powerful Christian nations to which we respectively belong may never be arrayed against each other in deadly strife, but may stand up together for the maintenance of righteousness, of peace, and of freedom. And to this end may the Christian people of these nations cultivate a mutual respect and regard, and be ready to co-operate in any good work for the welfare of mankind, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world.

FRANCIS A. VINTON, Chairman.

JOSEPH T. DURYEA, Secretary.

MR. LAIRD AND THE REBEL PIRATES.

ADMIRAL PORTER DRAWN INTO THE DISPUTE.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 5.

Mr. LAIRD is one of the most prudent men living, but prudent men now and then fall in prudence. On the *Alabama* case, in the House of Commons last March, the member for Birkenhead got a little excited, and in his excitement said: "In 1861, just after the war broke out, a friend of mine, whom I have known for many years, was over here and came to see me with the view of getting vessels built in this country for the American Government—the Northern Government. Its agents in this country made inquiries, &c."

It is quite true that parties were in Liverpool at the time representing themselves as authorized to contract for the building of war ships for the American Government, but it is also true that they were not authorized. Were they cheats, swindlers, knaves? By no means; they considered themselves as authorized, and Mr. LAIRD regarded them as authorized. Why? Because they acted, we are told, under the directions of Admiral PORTER, now made famous by his operations at Vicksburgh. The operations at Vicksburgh will account for the delay of answering Mr. LAIRD's letter of April last.

Mr. LAIRD showed the correspondence to Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI, and others; and it was well known in the House of Commons that Mr. LAIRD was misled by supposing that Admiral PORTER was a member of the American Government. Mr. LAIRD's delicacy in not disclosing the name of his correspondent is to be respected, but the time has obviously come for letting the public into the secret.

When the facts of the case are made public it will no doubt appear that Admiral PORTER's plan was based on the then interpretation of the law—namely, that a neutral might build war vessels for a belligerent provided he could deliver them in the ports of such belligerent. The American Government always acted on this view of the law, and no doubt that was the reason why it did not contract here for Alabamas. The late case of the *Alexandra* clearly demonstrated that our Government regarded the law in the same light.

THE HARVEST.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

The prevalence of dry weather since March last (excepting the thunder showers in the middle of July) has caused a very early harvest in Yorkshire, an occasional crop or two having been cut in July. The long drought has not materially injured the wheats, for which last Winter was very favorable to the tillering, therefore the crops—though perhaps shorter than usual in the straw—are quite up to the average, the plant in general being very healthy and the ears well corned. Here and there wind and rain have laid the crops, but not to cause serious injury. The yield is confidently expected to prove good, but as yet it is untried, as the wheat harvest will scarcely commence for a few days, if in the present week. Heavy thunder storms have fallen in some parts of the county to-day (Monday,) and in their course some of the most backward crops have fallen somewhat. The most serious result from the dry season to cereals is found in the Spring-sown corn. In both oats and barley the general character is short straw and light crops. In oats, however, the produce is said to be plump and good, and some few crops are already cut, and the cutting of the rest will be proceeded with at once. The barley crop, though light, is most satisfactory as regards quality. Last season was notoriously deficient in malting descriptions, but the fine white heads of the present crop (providing fine weather continues during reaping) give promise of the best quality this year. Peas and beans, though fairly corned, are yet light in crop—the result of dryness in the season. The hay crop was also very light, and of seeds (clover) the same complaint is made, there being little or no aftergrowth; pastures, consequently, carry little stock, and, somewhat strangely for the season, both bran and oil cake are given in the fields in many cases. Pastures, in fact, never looked worse. The turnip crop is late; the plant, however, is healthy, and, which is somewhat remarkable in so dry a season, has suffered little from the fly. The produce, nevertheless, is not likely to be an average one, and considering the short supply of grass during Summer, will doubtless affect the values of stock next Winter. With fine weather during August, the grain crops will all be gathered. Operations have begun in several portions of the county of Bedford, and in a few days the harvest will be general. The wheat crop is unusually fine, and will, it is confidently expected, prove considerably above the average. The barley, which has much improved since the late rains, promises an abundant yield and of superior quality, except in a comparatively few instances, where the seed was sown rather late in the season, and the crop is light. Oats are also first-rate, both in quality and quantity, and the same remark applies to peas. Although the beans in some places suffered from the severity of the winds in June, the crop on the whole is doing well, and nearly an average yield is expected.

A HINT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

From the Athenæum.

Photography is daily extending its sphere of usefulness. A new project for its grasp has [illegible] put forth. It is this: That the resources of photography should be applied to the systematic preservation of the likenesses of distinguished individuals. It is true that, in the present state of the art, prints from the negative plates cannot be depended upon as lasting records; but it is equally true that the negative plates themselves are as lasting as the material (glass) upon which they are taken. Mr. MACLACHLAN, of Manchester, proposes that the negative plates of great men should be secured and placed in a museum for safe keeping, properly authenticated, attested and registered by the Mayor or other authority of the place where they were taken; and to provide against accidents, he suggests that in every instance three plates of the same individual should be deposited. This can easily be done, as the original one can be always reproduced at pleasure. He proposes securing three plates, in order that one may be kept sacredly within the institution, and the other two be lent, at the discretion of the authorities in charge—for instance, to any author of eminence for book illustration, and by that means the memories and images of those who have been great and have passed away would be transmitted faithfully to all posterity. In almost every instance there would be several portraits of the same individual in different museums in the country, affording a still greater security for their permanent preservation. All local celebrities might be taken in their own towns, and deposited in the museums of their respective localities, and should a time arrive when their genius became acknowledged by the world, then they might claim a place in our Great National Museum." What would we not now give for such a faithful record of the features of SHAKESPEARE, and many others? The space required for the due storage of many thousands of such plates, carefully numbered and indexed and ready of access, would be very small, and the cost of procuring them trifling. Indeed, in a large majority of instances, the photographers would be willing to deposit negatives in return for the privilege of having sittings from distinguished individuals, whose portraits they would thus be enabled to sell for their own advantage. Hereafter, when the art of burning in the likeness on glass after the manner of enamels is brought to perfection, we may dispense with the negatives, and a collection of miniatures on enamel may be made, which will, indeed, form a real national gallery.

A SCENE IN THE VICTORIA LEGISLATURE.

The Melbourne *Argus* contains the following:

"The other night a member, Mr. L. L. SMITH, a surgeon, moved that the Government should supplement the funds of the local bodies, for the purpose of rejoicings in honor of the Prince of Wales' majority. The Government opposed the motion, and Mr. WOOD, Minister of Justice, said he believed that any motion of the kind coming from the honorable member would be degraded to the level of a quack advertisement. Mr. SMITH got up to propose that the words used by the Minister be taken down, and asked what he meant by calling him 'a quack and a *courtesan*.' The laughter provoked by this version of the Minister's words recalled the excited member to a better recollection of the case, and he withdrew the word courtesan." The scene and the discussion terminated for the time in the rejection of the motion. Immediately after the division, the House adjourned for refreshment. It seems that Mr. SMITH went into the refreshment-room, and, after some remarks, struck the Minister of Justice from behind. He then ran round the table. Mr. WOOD sprang up to follow him, but was caught by the Chief Secretary, who afterward summarily ejected Mr. SMITH. As soon as the Speaker took the chair, Mr. SMITH rose and said that before he struck the Minister of Justice, the latter had refused to apologize, saying, No, I'll see you d—d first. The Speaker stated that the assault was a gross breach of the privileges of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to take Mr. SMITH into custody. After the disposal of business, Mr. HEALES submitted a motion for the discharge of Mr. SMITH from custody without payment of fees, (which amounted to £105,) on his making an apology. Mr. SMITH having been brought to the bar, read an abject apology to the House and to Mr. WOOD."

BRAZIL.

THE GUNBOAT MOHICAN AT RIO.

A letter dated Rio, July 9, says:

"Upon the 4th inst., the American Federal corvette *Mohican* put in at Rio, upon the subject of which a voluminous correspondence has been exchanged between the English Consul, the American Consul, and the President of the province of Bahia. The English Consul complained that the *Mohican*, while observing and imitating the movements of the English ship *Castor*, anchored in Bahia harbor, had committed an act of hostility against Great Britain, and violated the sovereignty of the Brazilian Government. The American Consul declared that the *Mohican* had done nothing to give rise to such an accusation. The Chief of the Brazilian naval station informed the President that nothing in the manœuvres of the *Mohicon* denoted a hostile intention against the *Castor*, and the President replied in the same sense to the English Consul. Upon his side the American Consul acquainted the President that he had been informed an employe of the Brazilian Customs, in the exercise of his duty on board the *Castor*, had discovered in the possession of the Captain a letter addressed to W. L. MAURY, commanding the privateer *Georgia*. The employe was stated to have taken possession of this letter, and to have delivered it to the President. The Consul asked whether this report was true. The President answered that he had no reply to make, and that the United States Legation at Rio would receive fitting explanations from the Government. The English steamer *Satellite* left Rio the 27th of June, for Bahia, with the special mission of protecting the *Castor*. She must have crossed the *Mohican* upon her voyage."

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. FOREY.

After the Superior Junta of the Government, elected by the principal inhabitants, had chosen three members of the executive power, Gen. FOREY issued the following proclamation:

MEXICO, June 23.

MEXICANS!—The nation has declared itself, by the voice of its representatives instituted by my decree of the 16th. Gen. ALMONTE, the venerable Archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. SALAS were yesterday elected by the Superior Junta, to be charged with the executive power, and to direct the destinies of the country until the establishment of a definite Government. The names which I have just quoted are well known to you. They enjoy the public esteem and the consideration which is attached to services rendered and to honorable character. You may, therefore, be tranquil, as I am myself, as to the future which is about to be prepared for you by this triumvirate which will assume the reins of Government from to-morrow. Mexicans! In resigning into the hands of those three provisional chiefs of the nation the powers which circumstances had given me, to exercise them for your advantage, I desire to again thank you for the active and intelligent coöparation which I have found in you. I shall always retain a precious remembrance of those relations which have given me a just estimation of your patriotism and of your devotedness to order, which render you so worthy of the interest of France and of the Emperor.

FOREY.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Princess of Wales is in possession of good general health, but Her Royal Highness' advisers have prevailed upon her to forego an intended visit to [illegible], in order to save her from over-exertion, which it is now desirable for her not to incur.

—A rumor is current in usually well-informed circles that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has purchased the [illegible] stead, Notts, formerly the seat of the poet BYRON. After the death of Col. WILDMAN, the estate passed into the hands of Mr. WEBB, who, it is said, has sold it to His Royal Highness. The rumor is generally believed in Nottingham, and has appeared in one of the local papers.

—The Edinburgh *News*, of the 1st instant, publishes the following:

"When the news of the fall of Vicksburgh and Gen. LEE's retreat reached the village of Bankfoot, in Pertshire, the friends of the North got quite jubilant. A banner was hastily painted with the motto on one side, 'Vicksburgh is taken;' on the reverse, 'God speed the North.' A floral device, on a large scale, was also extemporized, and at 8 o'clock a procession set out through the village, accompanied by the music band. At the close of the procession the political lions of the place and the members of the band repaired to the inn, where President LINCOLN and the successful Generals' healths were drank, with rounds of cheers, and then all went peaceably and gladly to their homes."

—Gen. MENDOZA, before leaving Lorient, addressed a letter to Capt. ROPERT, of the *Darien* steam frigate, on board of which he came to France, thanking him in his own name and in that of his fellow-passengers and brother officers for the kind and courteous treatment they had met with on the passage. The General adds that he had procured a list of all the officers of the *Darien*, which he should cause to be published in Mexico, in order that his fellow-countrymen might know how the Mexican officers had been treated on their way to France.

—The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, has sent the Pope a copy of the Emperor NAPOLEON's letter, requesting him to accept the throne of Mexico, if chosen by popular suffrage. The young Archduke has informed the Pope that he is greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests will largely occupy his attention. The Court of Rome is well satisfied with the prospect.

—Mme. GRISI, whose singing at a concert recently given in London by Signor CIABITI, has been greatly praised by the London Press, and who, from all accounts, has taken a "new lease of voice," contemplates a provincial tour after Christmas; and Mr. GEORGE DALBY, the well-known *entrepreneur*, is actively engaged in arranging for the same.

—ROSSINI is said to have recently composed a grand mass, which, however, the musical world is forbidden to hear until after the death of the composer; a condition which for the benefit of one party and the credit of the other, it is to be hoped, will not be too strictly enforced.

—King OTHO, of Greece, is about to seek rest in Bamberg "from his cares of Government and other sad experiences;" where he has promised to aid the local theatre so considerably that a *Dramaturg*, VICTOR HERZENSKRON, of Munich, has been appointed by the director.

—The substitution of steel tubes instead of wrought iron for the interior of rifled guns, which is the invention of Mr. J. ANDERSON, acting Superintendent of the Royal gun factories, has been fully tested in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, and found to answer in every respect.

—A new work of fiction has just appeared, entitled *Madlle. la Quintinie* by George Sand, (Madame DUDEVANT,) which is said to be worthy of the author of "Consuelo."

—The *Gazette Musicale* asserts that Dr. LISZT has retired, we suppose for a temporary abode only, to a Dominican convent at Rome, where the Pope has paid him a visit, and listened to his fine piano-forte playing.

—The *Gironde* of Bordeaux states that a young medical student named LOUSTALLOT, aged 20, died in that city last week, in consequence of having slightly pricked one of his fingers when dissecting a fortnight before.

—M. AUGUSTE NICOLAS, the author of *Etudes Philosophiques sur le Christianisme*, is preparing a refutation of M. RENAN's book, which will be called *Jesus Christ est le fils de Dieu.*

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

INDICATIONS OF A MOVEMENT—THE COTTON QUESTION—CONTUMACIOUS WOMEN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

It is impossible, from the meagre, doubtful givings-out by those in authority, to come to any conclusion in regard to how soon the army will be again on the war-path. I have attentively given ear to the speculations of officials and others who claim to have some definite information from reliable sources, and I have found that the General Commanding has few confidants, and they know well how to keep his secret. If, in reply to inquiries from a curious friend, they make any revelation on the subject, it is about as vague and unintelligible as Delphian auguries.

I have only to judge from observation, for definite information on a subject of such vital importance to the army cannot be obtained. My notes are: Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of his Staff officers visited Nashville after the occupation of Tullahoma, and there remained for two weeks. Many officers in high positions were permitted to go home on furlough. All these officers able to return to service are again in the field, and the General and Staff have just arrived. The General's family leaves to-day for home. Troops have, in small bodies, been leaving camps to feel cautiously southward, and many other operations, indicative of a disposition to break in upon our repose, are going on. Movements and designs are very properly kept secret, and he who declines to pry into secrets he should not possess, or to annoy friends with questions they cannot consistently answer, pursues the more prudent course.

I have been constrained, on several occasions, to refer to the swarms of avaricious camp followers, who fatten off of the conquests of the army, but other matters claimed my attention, and the subject was not so well understood in its various phases as now.

I cannot understand why the cotton that falls into the hands of the Government, by the occupation of the enemy's country, should not be confiscated by authorities, shipped to some market where it will bring something like its real value, and the proceeds of the sale appropriated to the use of the Government.

The railroads in this Department are under the complete control of the military authorities. When a train of cars, carrying supplies, discharges its freight at Winchester, it can return ladened only by permission of the authorities. Why not, instead of sending back empty trains, load them with this cotton, carry it to Nashville, and thence to some good Northern market? The cost to the Government of transportation is too trifling to be computed. Every bale will bring the Government $200, clear of the cost of transportation.

There will be purchased and transported by cotton buyers in this Department, from the time we occupied Tullahoma to the middle of August, at least one thousand bales. Now, I candidly believe, that an experiment would prove that these one thousand bales, transported and sold by Government authorities, would realize, clear of all expenses, whatever, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. This amount of money will pay off *at least* eighteen of our largest regiments for one month's service. The item is of two much significance to be ignored, and deserves the attention of the authorities.

I have before referred to the pinching destitution to which the citizens of this county have been reduced. The extent of it I was not aware of until I casually dropped in on our Post Commissary, who informs me that he issues to needy citizens, who are without the means of subsistence, four hundred rations daily. Representatives of destitute families are continually coming in to procure the necessaries of life. Women who never knew what it was to hunger before, ride long distances, and carry back on scraggy, gaunt, and raw-boned steeds a little sack of meat, flour, sugar, and coffee, to feed their suffering children.

I saw an old, gray-haired citizen apply for food, who fought under the old flag in the war of 1812. His lips quivered as he related to me the story of his sufferings and privations, when, a young man, he battled in defence of the nation's cause. As he referred to his present condition, bowed with age, and trembling on eternity's brink, begging for food of the Government that he had fought to establish, his voice trembled and failed, and big tear drops coursed down the furrows that time had made in his manly features.

This destitution is not confined to the poorer classes alone. The wealthy and the indigent draw from the same post the necessaries of life. The difference is, the wealthy citizen goes about it very quietly, uses a great deal of palaver, and tenders a multitude of explanations. His servants alone are seen at the Commissary's, and we only know that this man or that eats Uncle Sam's rations.

The women are our bitterest enemies in the South. An instance of the rancor they yet nurse, but find it imprudent to display, occurred a few evenings since in front of the office of Col. TRUESDAIL, Chief of Police.

The Colonel, possibly with the object of watching the effect, had an American flag stretched across the pavement in front of his office. Pedestrians passing on this side of the street must necessarily pass under it. The opposite side of the street is unpaved and overgrown with weeds. Notwithstanding the condition of the path, the bitterly rebellious portion of the female population chose the *unfrequented* foot-path, and picked a passage through weeds and rubbish.

On the evening in question, two young ladies, thoughtlessly, no doubt, promenaded down the walk across which fluttered the flag. Just as they were about passing under "the rag," as they call it, one suddenly discovered the humiliation to which they were about to subject themselves, and the two halted as suddenly as if a stone wall had risen to bar the passage. Casting a malicious glance, curling their lips with a contemptuous sneer, and slightly elevating the tip of the nose in real artistic style, they faced to the left; gently lifted the dress, displaying neatly turned ankles, neatly clothed; tripped a tiptoe around the tree to which one end of the flag was attached, as if to avoid, as much as possible, contact with the earth in proximity to the flag; and, throwing back their heads, swung gaily round the neighboring corner.

The performance was noticed, and Col. TRUESDAIL's attention called to the matter. Selecting a very pretty little flag the following day, the Colonel repaired to the residence of the Misses PRIOR and LOGAN, and, being ushered in, the object of the call was stated without delay. The consultation closed with the presentation of the miniature banner, and the assurance that unless it was found, on the following day, nailed to the house in a conspicuous place, the ladies should immediately be sent south of the lines. The flag is to be seen to-day hanging from the house.

The town swarms with dry-goods merchants, boot and shoemakers, barbers, sutlers, clothiers, and traders of every character. To one lately arrived from the North, where competition suppresses extortion, the prices of things here would be termed shamefully exorbitant. And they are so. But one becomes accustomed to imposition, just as the soldier does to the noise and danger of conflict. The ladies of Winchester may be seen on the streets shopping almost every day. Scented soap and snuff have a big run with the people, and the sutlers find difficulty in keeping themselves supplied. The storehouses are rented out to merchants and traders, and the proceeds appropriated to Government use.

I witnessed the mustering in, a few days since, of four companies of blacks, for service either as soldiers or pioneers. Two companies have been armed and equipped, and the others are being rapidly drilled and accoutred. Capt. ROUNDS is at present in command of the African troops. I make no discouraging suggestions. Those who delight in the business of elevating the ebony idol may enjoy it without my envy or interference. QUILL.

A CURIOUS REBEL LETTER.

HOW ROSECRANS FLANKED BRAGG.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes that paper with the following curious letter, which was found upon the person of a rebel prisoner:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July, 1863.

DEAR WILL: Your letter per E. O C. was received a few days ago. He starts back again to-morrow, therefore I attempt to write. It is almost impossible to collect half a dozen ideas this morning, owing to the noise in camp. I have no doubt you will be very much surprised to hear of BRAGG's retreat from Shelbyville, after six months' hard labor preparing to meet the enemy. With one slight skirmish they took two of the strongest positions on our line, to wit: Hoover's and Liberty Gaps in the mountains, which enabled them to flank our position with perfect ease. BRAGG was out-generaled, though that is an easy task for a ten-year old school-boy. It is a perfect outrage to allow such a numskull as BRAGG to hold the important position that he does. Our loss was, considering the great haste in which we retreated, comparatively nothing, though every tent was burnt, so we are left entirely without.

Our retreat to this place was the bitterest pill ever swallowed by this army. A heavy rain was falling all the time, and nothing but mountains. Many of the boys made the entire march without a shoe. Ten days of suffering did more to demoralize the army than anything else before. We lived on one cracker and one-fourth pound of bacon for forty-eight hours. God forbid my experiencing such another time. The infernal foe kept a continual yell close to our heels. Our brigade was rear guard. The cavalry, commanded by the brave and gallant WHARTON, sent us word several times to press on, as the enemy was pressing him hard. Our army was perfectly demoralized; the first word in the morning and the last at night was d——ning BRAGG for his cowardly flight from Shelbyville; they had rather perished on the golden fields of Middle Tennessee, fighting an overwhelming number of the foe, than make the retreat we did. Somebody is guilty of an unpardonable act in permitting the enemy to get possession of those Gaps. Gen. HARDEE's troops were guarding them. Our Generals have become too licentious; they neglect their duty. *Gen. Hardee and his subalterns were at a pic-nic when the Gaps were taken. The ladies, it was generally believed, prepared the dinner, and informed Rosecrans of the unguarded position of Gen. Hardee.* Oh, treacherous woman, her smiles and apparent kindness have become a glorious victory for our merciless foe. She was all smiles and kisses—kissing was the rage—in fact, there was no treasure debarred by but few of them, but at the same time a dark plot was hid in her heart, and she was ready to rejoice over the overthrow of BRAGG's amry, in which she was the pernicious actress.

Middle Tennessee is in the hands of the enemy, and Vicksburgh, the city of the hills, has fallen, not by assault of the eager foe, but by starvation. Notwithstanding this, every foot they advance they will find us ready to meet them. We are further from submitting to the tyrannical rule of Old ABE than ever before. God forbid that it shall ever be said that a Tennesseean quietly submitted to such outrages as those perpetrated by the enemy in their late raid to Henderson, Madison, and other counties. If such raids do not arouse every man to immediate action, my God, what will? If insulting a man's mother, aged father, sister, wife, and lady friend ain't enough to arouse him to action, he is unworthy the privileges of a civilized people, and should be banished to a heathen nation, where liberty and honor have no abiding place. WILL, I understand you speak of joining cavalry. Don't say you think you will, but join, and join immediately. Now is the time to act. I'd rather be a soldier until the trumpet for the day of judgment shall sound, than truckle to the Northern hordes. I had rather be a bob-tailed dog in a Confederate camp, than a Commander-in-Chief in the Federal army.

You wrote me you had sent the shoes, but I find it a mistake. Please send them. I had to purchase a pair, for which I paid $50. I bought a coat, for which I paid $185. Just my pants and coat cost me $250, but a suit like mine can't be bought now for less than $400. I bought three pounds of coffee, which cost me $15 50. Everything else in proportion. S.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE—AMMUNITION EXPENDED DURING THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

How many of your readers have any adequate conception of the immense amount of ammunition expended in the siege of Vicksburgh? Gen. GRANT and his ordnance officer, Maj. LYFORD, estimate that about *four thousand tons* were thrown into the city during the 47 days' bombardment, beginning at four o'clock P. M. on May 18, when Gen. STEELE's division batteries opened fire. The calibre of the cannon used ranged from smooth-bore 6-pounders, throwing balls of 8½ pounds weight, to 30-pound rifled Parrotts, balls of which weigh 33 pounds. From this rough estimate a few astounding calculations may be made. The whole number of shots fired would probably *average* twelve pounds weight each. This would give 640,000 as the number of shots fired during the siege; 13,617 each day; about 507 each hour of the twenty-four; or one to every six seconds, day and night, from the time our batteries first opened on their works until the final surrender! If the balls were placed in a line touching each other, they would reach between sixty and seventy miles. Three-fourths of a mile would be a low estimate for the average distance traversed by each ball. This would give 480,000 miles as the united space traversed by the whole,—more than nineteen times the earth's circumference! Estimating the cost of the shots to average $5 each (which is far below the actual cost), it makes a total of $3,200,000 for ammunition alone for one army in less than seven weeks! The magnitude of operations in the siege of Vicksburgh is without parallel (in many particulars) in the history of the world.

Yet the city still stands. The stories and rumors of the immense damage done the city proper by the fire of our batteries are mainly fabrications. A very few houses may have been wholly destroyed, though I know of none, and citizens deny that any were. But, in riding through it, every one will be surprised to see how few buildings escaped wholly. Almost every one has been struck with some manner of projectile. Some buildings show the effects of percussion shells, others of solid shot. The latter often passed through two or more buildings, inflicting trifling damage to either. A round hole, but little larger than the ball, is often the only defacement caused. The fire of the mortar-boats seems to have been utterly thrown away. So far as can be ascertained, but one person was killed by them. Mr. PORTERFIELD's large mansion, standing alone on the hill-side, and affording the finest mark imaginable, was not struck once this season. So with many others. They created terrorism in the beginning, but were wholly disregarded at the close.

In one particular the people of Vicksburgh and vicinity differ widely from all other communities the fortunes of war has thrown us among. While cherishing the utmost bitterness and malignancy toward us, they nevertheless accept our favors and benefactions. They even come as cravens and sycophants, to beg favors that were denied when insolently demanded. They lack honesty and sincerity in a remarkable degree. Elsewhere the citizens have submitted to our rule under protest, (as a matter beyond their control,) but have preserved their own respect, and often challenged ours. They were sometimes sullen and morose, and if enemies were openly and consistently so. Here no duplicity is too low, no cunning or treachery too base to practice toward us. The people, as a whole, are the most ungrateful on the face of the earth. They should either act honorably, or refuse to receive their daily bread at our hands. Probably more than 10,000 rations are daily issued to rebel citizens, on the score of humanity, to prevent starvation, and probably not ten of these but would glory in betraying us.

The sick and wounded rebel prisoners are being sent away as fast as their condition will permit. Lieut.-Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, has just returned from near Monroe, on Wachita River, where he landed over 300. Monroe is about 75 miles west of this, but the prisoners were taken, on the *Belle Creole* and *Hastings*, down to Red River, up that to Wachita, and thence to Monroe—a distance, around, of 400 miles. The authorities were notified to make provision for the sick and wounded, and the whole were landed on the river bank and left. Some will die there, others at home, many will stray out of reach, and, of the whole number, but few are likely to ever bear arms against us more. Yesterday another boat-load left for Mobile, in charge of Capt. AUDENREIDE, and others are expected to follow soon.

Among the arrivals within a week is that of Dr. HEWITT, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, left Surgeon in charge at Jackson last May. He was returned to the North by way of Richmond, Va., and reports our wounded well treated by the rebels. He also brings some additional information concerning the death of Col. CROMWELL in Jackson. He refused to surrender, and was killed in consequence. His remains were decently interred, and every mark of respect shown by many prominent rebels of Jackson, who [illegible] under such circumstances. Dr. H[illegible] CROMWELL's watch, shoulder-straps, and other [illegible] articles of personal property, and, being ignorant of Mrs. CROMWELL's address, still has them in his possession, subject to her order.

BEN. JOHNSON, Esq., a former citizen of Vicksburgh, but latterly of New-York, has just been commissioned to take charge of postal affairs here, and has opened a large Post-office in Washington-street. Hereafter the mails will be sent and received regularly.

Capt. DAVIS, of Gen. LOGAN's Staff, is appointed to hear and adjudicate all claims to private property in the city, and to have a general supervision of all confiscated or abandoned tenements and property in the city. The duties are onerous, and require firmness and integrity for their proper discharge.

Experiments with Capt. TRESILIAN's wooden mortars will be made next week, when something new in gunnery is promised.

Leaves of absence are granted at an unprecedented rate for this army. Gen. GRANT seems to think officers and men have earned a furlough, and is giving it to them. Maj.-Gens. BLAIR and LOGAN are away, and Brigs. MCARTHUR, THAYER, HOVEY, G. A. SMITH, CARR, and perhaps several others.

The following orders have recently been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 20, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45: In pursuance of section 32 of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, furloughs may be granted for a period not exceeding thirty days at one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates of each regiment, battery, independent company and detachment present with their respective commands in this department, for good conduct in their line of duty, by their immediate commanding officers, approved by intermediate and army corps commanders. Furloughs thus granted are intended for the benefit of well men, and the sick who have become so from fatigue or exposure in the line of duty.

Under no circumstances will furloughs be given to men who have shirked duty, or straggled on the march or from camps. Such men must be made to perform extra fatigue duty by their immediate commanding officers, and, in cases where this is not regarded as sufficient punishment, they will be fined in an amount not beyond that which a regimental court-martial is authorized to impose. The amount of such fine will be entered on the proper muster and pay rolls, opposite their respective names, and the cause for which it is imposed stated.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 21, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.—1. Hereafter no issues of provisions will be made for contrabands, except those serving in regiments or in contraband camps.

2. Issues of provisions will not be made to citizens, except on certificates that they are destitute and have no means of purchasing the necessary supplies for their families. These certificates must state the number in family, and the time for which they draw, which shall not exceed ten days at any one time.

3. In making issues to citizens, only articles of prime necessity will be given, *i. e.*, bread and meat, and these at the rate of one pound of flour, one-half pound of salt meat, or one pound of fresh beef, to the ration.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

I mentioned some days ago, that Maj.-Gen. STEELE had been assigned command of the district at Helena, Ark. He left here, with his staff and escort company, two days ago, on the *Hiawatha*, and will have relieved Gen. PRENTISS before this reaches you. Gen. STEELE's former campaigning in that district, together with his other well-known qualifications, makes this change an important and judicious one. Gen. PRENTISS was never popular in the army. Gen. STEELE stands deservedly high. Appearances favor an active campaign in that quarter soon. ENTRE NOUS.

THE INTERIOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

NO GUERRILLAS—THE COTTON QUESTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 2.

We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman yesterday who had just arrived from Rodney and Jackson, Miss., and who, being an old resident of that section, is possessed of positive and reliable information in regard to the present state of affairs there.

For twelve days he has been traveling in a carriage through the country between Jackson, Miss., and Port Hudson, and during the whole of that time he has not seen or heard of a single rebel soldier. Not even a guerrilla can be discovered in that neighborhood.

Having an extensive acquaintance among the planters in that vicinity, he was enabled to form, from conversations held with them, a pretty correct idea of the amount of cotton still remaining there, and the lowest estimate he makes is 100,000 bales.

Three-fourths of this, at least, is owned by the rebel Government, having been bought up by their cotton agents.

The planters are very much concerned about the cotton-burning order from Secretary MEMMINGER, which we published in Friday evening's edition, and they are exceedingly anxious that a force of United States troops should occupy the country. Our informant thinks five hundred mounted men could keep the whole region free from straggling guerrillas, and thereby save the cotton from destruction. The planters will take the oath with the greatest eagerness to save what little property still remains in their possession, and the majority inwardly pray for the appearance of a regiment of blue coats before it becomes too late.

All the guerrilla bands and small squads of cavalry, after the fall of Port Hudson, were collected and organized into one body, under the command of Col. LOGAN, a cavalry officer of considerable reputation among the Confederates. He concentrated his force a short distance from Clinton, and was there attacked and routed by our cavalry.

It is supposed that GRIERSON's cavalry were the troops that whipped LOGAN, but we think it must have been a force from SHERMAN's army.

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

GEN. HALLECK'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Major-Gen. BANKS makes public the subjoined order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5, 1863. }

The commanding General takes great pleasure in communicating to the troops of this Department the contents of the following dispatch, this day received from the General-in-Chief:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863. }

Major-Gen. Banks, New-Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of July 8, announcing the surrender of Port Hudson, are received. I congratulate you and your army on the crowning success of the campaign. It was reserved for your army to strike the last blow to open the Mississippi River. The country, and especially the Great West, will ever remember with gratitude their services. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

THE OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

We have advices from an authentic source from North Alabama up to the 22d of July. The Yankees captured Huntsville on the 12th, and left on the 20th at 3 o'clock, returning toward Fayetteville and Winchester, and one brigade going through Jackson County. The force with which they captured Huntsville was from 6,000 to 8,000 strong, and all cavalry, finely mounted, splendidly armed, and admirably disciplined. Maj.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY commanded in chief, Brig.-Gens. MITCHELL and TURCHIN commanded divisions, and Colonels commanded brigades. They advanced as far as Athens. They left after staying eight days, promising to return in ten or twelve days and institute the rules in force in Nashville. Personally the citizens were not molested—all was quiet, orderly, and according to scientific arrangements.

Privates were not allowed the luxury of stealing from or abusing citizens, nor insulting them in language. But corn, oats, wheat, bacon, horses, cattle, mules, tobacco, sugar, State salt, leather, sheep, &c., &c., were taken most lavishly by military science, and receipts given, "payable hereafter as the Government may direct"—at their own prices; and negro men were taken from 18 to 45 to work on fortifications, as they said—in some instances giving receipts for them, as taken for the "use of the United States." About 500 negro men were carried off, and many women and children followed. Many of the negroes escaped, and are still escaping from them.

It was a sad sight to see such a vast amount of property carried off from the country before the eyes of the people, and to know that they would probably soon return to finish the work. The Provost-Marshal remarked that they swept clean, and they did in some cases. They promised to leave each farmer two mules or horses as a team to do his hauling and all his work with! They were expected to cross the river, and get into Georgia, South Alabama and Mississippi, when they returned.

Soldiers Voting.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, }
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 4, 1863. }

L. G. Byington:

SIR: Your letter of the 6th of July, asking if citizens of the State of Iowa will be allowed to visit this army, and distribute tickets when the election is held for soldiers to vote, &c., is just received. In reply, I will state, that loyal citizens of Northern States will be allowed to visit the troops from their State at any time. Electioneering, or any course calculated to arouse discordant feeling, will be prohibited. The volunteer soldiers of this army will be allowed to hold an election, if the law gives them the right to vote; *and no power shall prevent them from voting the ticket of their choice.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

THE PRIZE STEAMER CHARLESTON.—Judge CADWALLADER has ordered a sale of the prize steamer *Charleston*, which will take place on the 31st inst. When first sold the steamer brought but $6,000, though appraised at $11,000. The sale was set aside and a new appraisement ordered, which put the value of the steamer $8,000. The former purchaser expressed a willingness to give that amount for her, and he would have got her for that sum, but a gentleman from New-York, who was unable to attend the first sale, offered, through his counsel, $8,500 for her, and upon this the resale was ordered. At the first sale there were but two bidders, and little or no competition. It is believed that, under such competition as there should be at auction sales, the steamer would bring almost, if not quite, the amount of the first appraisement.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.*

PORT HUDSON.

An Interior View from the Diary of a Rebel Officer.

From a detailed account of the siege of Port Hudson which a rebel officer is furnishing the New-Orleans *Delta*, we extract the following:

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The enemy's artillery fire was very severe from the commencement, and many of their guns, globe-sighted, fired with the accuracy of a rifle. Ammunition appeared to be as plentiful with them as air, while with us it had to be husbanded with the greatest discretion. They fired from morning till night, and from night till morning, only giving time for their pieces to cool, and any object, however trivial, was aimed at. A pet dog, belonging to some of our men, which jumped up on our ramparts, one day, to take a quiet survey, became the object of attraction for so many shot, shell, and spherical case, that he wisely concluded, after getting up and wagging his tail, as much as to insinuate that he was not afraid, to jump down into the ditch, and resume the protection of our parapet.

That our fire was not without effect was evident to us from the manner in which their batteries kept shifting position. On one occasion this change of quarters was brought about by themselves in rather an unusual manner. Capt. COFFIN, having received instructions to be very economical in the use of his ammunition, had loaded and aimed his 24-pounder gun, and then leaving it to wait for the enemy to show themselves, he sat down behind the parapet, and became engaged in conversation with some other officers. Suddenly he heard the report of his gun's discharge, and looking up with some anger, called out to know who had fired that gun, supposing that his gunner had touched her off without waiting for orders. He saw, from the recoil of the gun, and from the smoke, hovering over the vent, that the gun had been fired, and yet the slow match was quietly burning in its position and not a man was standing in the battery. Just then an officer of light artillery, who had observed the whole affair from a short distance, called out to Capt. WALLER that the enemy had fired his gun. On examination it proved to be so. A Parrott shot or shell had come right over the gun and grazed it on the upper part of the breech, making a slight scratch. The friction which this produced had been sufficient to ignite the priming powder at the vent and had discharged the piece. It now appeared that the projectile could not have been thrown truer than it was, making its way directly into the battery from which the shot had come, and the Federal gunners, probably supposing that we had got their exact range, and intended opening upon them, limbered up and speedily changed their locality.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRING.

Shot and shell flew through the inclosure of our works in every direction, coming from all sides. Trunks of trees were pierced through and through or shivered into splinters, their limbs lopped off and the leaves scattered over the ground; houses were ventilated in the most unexpected fashion, balls going in and out without the slightest excuse or even asking "by your leave;" the earth was plowed up and the roads were raked, wagons were smashed, and beeves, horses and mules were butchered while grazing in the fields or woods. The riot of destruction raged throughout the whole place, and had there been any weak-nerved people there they might have searched in vain for an abiding place.

Gen. BEALL and Gen. GARDNER's house, being in sight of the Federal artillerists, soon became untenable, and Col. DEGOURNAY's Headquarters were reduced almost to a pile of ruins. Gen. GARDNER, while sitting outside of his house undergoing some tonsorial operation by one of his colored servants, was covered with dirt by a shell, which struck near his feet, and fortunately made a lateral ricochet, just escaping him. He jumped up, shook the dust off, and then reseating himself told the barber to continue, but the negro was so troubled with agitated nerves that he could not handle the scissors again.

Every day shells and shot which passed over our breastworks would go clear over the whole inclosure, leap the river batteries, and strike the surface of the water close to the Pointe Coupée shore. Shells sometimes cleared the river entirely, and burst in the woods on the other side. It was truly astonishing the small amount of damage they did to our men, very few lives being lost by them. The fact that our force was scattered over such a long extent of defence was, probably, their main element of safety.

Two friends who were standing one morning on the road, engaged in a jovial conversation, were instantly beheaded by a single Parrott shell. Some members of the Tennessee artillery were returning from the burial of Capt. WALLER, when a missile flew among them, killing one, and mortally wounding another. The shells fired at us were principally percussion, intended to burst on striking any hard substance; but not one-tenth of them exploded. Percussion shells may be very effective when fired against wooden vessels, but in the field, or at such a place as Port Hudson they are not worth much, as they hardly ever explode, and do not obtain the momentum of a solid shot. The whole place became strewn with iron missiles, so that a person could not travel the road, go through the woods, or even pick his way through the thick blackberry bushes, without stumbling over them at almost every step.

A FEDERAL CHARGE, MAY 21.

On the next charge they made we waited until they had got within forty yards before we fired the first volley. They wavered, but with a cheer they rallied and charged again, and were now so near that many of them reached our ditch and jumped in. During all this time their sharpshooters and artillery had been sweeping our parapet, causing severe loss among its defenders. Expecting an immediate assault, our men crouched down behind the breastworks, with their guns at a "ready," prepared each one to kill his man among the foremost of those who should come over, and then club his musket for the balance, while those who had bayonets were ready to do havoc with the cold steel.

Meanwhile the enemy were preparing for the assault, appealing to and inspiring their men with the belief that it was quite a simple affair to climb over, jump down on the inside, and take the place. "Are you ready?" a voice called out. "Ready," was answered and repeated along the line of men in the ditch. Then came the long-expected and momentous word, "Charge!" One officer was instantly on top of the parapet, and four of his men were on either side. Their time had come, for as quickly they staggered back and rolled down among their comrades. There were the only ones who had obeyed the order to charge, and the certain death they had met doubtless cast a damper upon the courage of the rest.

Up and down the line their officers strode in our ditch, preparing the men, by their eloquence and patriotic appeals, to make one quick and decisive dash and take the place. Again the responses of "all ready" were heard, but they were not "all ready," for when the order to charge was given, not one of them showed himself over the parapet. Only a few yards of earth divided the two hostile lines, and a lively conversation was now struck up. "Why don't you come over?" asked our boys, in a tantalizing manner. "Why don't you come out and fight us?" they inquired in response. "If you only had two to one, instead of ten to one, we would do it," was the reply. Occasionally clods of earth would be thrown from one side over upon the other, and if they had then had hand grenades they could have been used with good effect.

It was now evident that the enemy was caught in a trap. They were in our ditch, and it was nearly equally fatal for them to charge over or to get up and run away. If we had had enough troops we might have sallied out and taken them all prisoners, but we had barely enough to man our line. Under these circumstances, a ruse had to be employed. A flag of truce was shown from the woods, and Col. STEADMAN sent out a white flag to meet it. While the white flag was thus flying on the field, their troops got out of our ditch and coolly walked away. Gen. BANKS, in correspondence next day with Gen. GARDNER, disclaimed all responsibility for this affair, and expressed much regret that any of his officers should have made an improper use of a flag which is respected on the battle-field by all Christian nations.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

It is unnecessary to say that the following statement is directly opposed to all the established facts and the official reports of the seige:

This was the battle of the 27th of May. A demonstration had, indeed, been made upon our extreme left, but it did not amount to a charge. A couple of negro regiments, with a line of white troops behind them, came up through a growth of young willow trees to the edge of the clearing, a distance of between six and seven hundred feet from a rifle pit we dug along the bluff which came out at that place. They were fired into by a small party of skirmishers in the woods on their flank and from the thinly-lined rifle-pits in their front, with a couple of small mountain howitzers which we had there. They broke at our fire, and clustered behind the willow trees, apparently too panic-stricken either to advance or run. Our shots tore the fragile willows into fragments, and the splinters were probably as dangerous as our fire, so that they were stricken down with great havoc.

On account of the line of white troops behind them, they probably had some difficulty in getting away; but in fifteen minutes after they first appeared none of them were to be seen except the dead, and those who were too badly wounded to crawl off; and these, some two hundred and fifty in number, could be plainly seen through a spy-glass among the willows. The nearest of their dead to our rifle-pits were two hundred yards distant. This was the last we saw of negro troops at Port Hudson.

LOSSES IN MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS AT GETTYSBURGH.—GARDNER TUFTS, the Massachusetts State Agent, has prepared a tabular statement of the losses in the eighteen Massachusetts regiments and three batteries which were in the battle of Gettysburgh. The number of officers and men who went into these fights did not exceed 7,000 (seven thousand,) but probably fell short of that number. The casualties were as follows: Officers killed, 19; men killed, 182; officers wounded, 76; men wounded, 927; officers missing, 8; men missing, 280. Total loss, 1,492—one-fifth of all engaged. An aggregate of eight regiments shows that two-thirds of the loss was sustained by them. The loss in some of the regiments was more than fifty per cent. The Twentieth, for instance, took into the fight 233 men and 13 officers, and made a loss of 127.

—Adjt.-Gen. Thomas reached Vicksburgh on Aug. 13. His two sons accompany upon this trip.

—Gen. Fremont and family have taken a cottage at Nahant for the season

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMANS IN NEW-YORK.

Aspect of the Week Among Them—Their Political, Social and Military Movement—A New Republican Organization—The Great Turner Festival at Leipsic—Abundance of German Recruits and Substitutes—German Feeling on the Draft, &c.

Notwithstanding the excitement of the week in relation to the Draft in our metropolis, which is likely to effect them so seriously, our German citizens have been pursuing the peculiar interests and amusements of their large and influential element with their usual vigor.

POLITICALLY

they are all alive to the vast results involved in the issue about to come before the people in our autumn elections. The German Republicans have already held a preliminary meeting of their Executive Central, and another general one was postponed last night, in consequence of the primary elections for delegates and alternates to the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September. The Committee will, however, meet in grand conference on Friday, 28th inst. A call signed by ANDREAS MILLMAN, the President, and Dr. HERRMANN GULECKE and GUSTAVUS LEVY, Secretaries, urged the German Republicans to be present at the primary elections in large numbers, and the appeal was obeyed universally. The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of this City are the more cautious and vigilant, owing to the fact that a new, self-constituted Committee is in the field, under the name of the "National Committee." The sudden appearance of this fresh competitor for political power has created no small excitement among our German friends, who are already taking sides very warmly with one or the other organization. The friends of the regular Committee allege that the new clique consists of a few discontented place-hunters, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee retort by declaring that the "old fogy concern," as they call it, has monopolized everything and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but will soon, we hope, be harmonized, in view of the grave necessities of the time. The vote affected is a very large and most loyal one, and nothing should be done to disconcert it. Without interfering at all in this apparent controversy we may say that the old Committee is composed of men who have, from the first, been identified with Republican action here, and their organization needs scarcely any other indorsement than the name of ANDREAS WILLMANN to be known and understood.

SOCIALLY,

there has not been as much out-door gayety during the past week as in the preceding one, yet quite enough to show that the Germans are not terrified by the draft. The great event nearest at hand in the way of amusement is the festival on behalf of the German Hospital, an institution which has enlisted the warmest sympathies of the entire class for two years past, and which, we are happy to say, is now rapidly progressing. The splendid Fair held last Winter by the German ladies, and kept open for several days, did much to aid the enterprise. The festival is to be very brilliant, and all the Turner and Singing Clubs will lend their full assistance. A general meeting of their delegates will be held to-day at the Steuben House, to arrange preliminaries. Some interesting news has just reached the Turner Verein, of this City, concerning the grand Turner Festival which commenced at Leipzig in Germany, Aug. 2. The extent and splendor of the arrangements are described with enthusiasm, and among the vast throngs of guests were Americans, Englishmen, Hollanders and representatives from every part of Germany and the rest of Europe. The general meeting of the Delegates from all the German Turner Clubs opened at 11 A. M. on the 2d inst., and Dr. GOETZ, the business Secretary of the Committee, reported that the Turners of Germany now number 1,701 Vereins, or one third more than in last year, embracing no less than 170,000 Turners; also one-third more than at the time of the last census. The activity and growth of the Associations were represented as remarkable, and increasing in constantly accelerated ratio. At the great banquet given on the first day in the Hall of the Festival, 7,000 Turners participated, and speeches were made, and toasts offered to commemorate this imposing "German Feast of Brotherhood," as the various speakers termed it. "German Strength and Unity" was the sentiment and the meaning of the occasion. The interest this demonstration has aroused among the Germans of America is little, if at all, less than in Fatherland itself.

While the jovial habits of the Teuton cause him to enjoy the Summer hours gaily, the solid interests of labor which supports life and pleasure are not forgotten. The trades—particularly the tailors and cabinet-makers—are holding nightly meetings to discuss the condition of their guilds, and to induce their "bosses" to adapt the schedule of wages to the increased prices of food, rent and clothing.

MILITARY MATTERS

are active among the sturdy Germans, who are as ready for the battle-field, when summoned by honor or patriotism, as they are in the ball-room, where love and pleasure reign. The Seventh, or Steuben regiment, under Col. VON SHACK; the Twentieth, under Col. E. SCHNEPF; the Twenty-ninth or "Astor" regiment, under Col. JOHN GITTERMAN, and others heretofore mentioned, are still diligently recruiting, and meanwhile the substitute business is exceedingly brisk. The high prices offered for them are eliciting a free response, and the stalwart, hardy quality of the material is beyond praise. New-Jersey, it is said, has profited largely from her vicinity to the great metropolis, and the teeming abundance of its German population. The wise management and liberal bounties of our sister State are yielding their fruit, and New-Jersey cavalry, as well as infantry, regiments openly advertise for recruits in our local German papers. What is more, they get them.

THE DRAFT AMONG THE GERMANS.

The universal and unavoidable topic, our National draft, is warmly discussed on every side among a population which is to furnish so large and valuable a contingent of conscripts to our armies. Some oppose it on mere abstract grounds, but the vast mass readily acquiesce in its necessity for the preservation of the Union. The inflowing tide of immigration, unusually large this year, readily furnishes substitutes, many of whom are old, trained soldiers from the armies of Europe. Good officers are plenty, and they, too, inspire confidence. Then there is a certain pride in the old renown of German valor, as well as in its recent achievements on this soil; the contemplation of the honors and emoluments enjoyed by so many of their countrymen who have been active in the war, and the hope of acquiring new and beautiful homesteads in the South. Over and above all this, rise the love of American free institutions and the Teutonic detestation of human Slavery. In fine, the Germans are true to the Northern cause, and, although the wheel of fate is already rolling out their names by hundreds, and the future drafting will summon thousands of them from their City homes, they "go in for the draft."

A curious commentary upon the above described attitude of these invaluable citizens of the Republic is the total withdrawal of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL from his last command in Pennsylvania, and the mustering out of service of his Staff. The silence that enshrouds Gen. SCHURZ and the other leaders of our German corps is worthy of comment at a time like this. It is anxiously remarked and commented upon by their countrymen now under the protection of the Union flag, and about to renew the offer of their blood for it, so freely. With the right care, regiments of the old "Freiheit's Kaempfer" or Liberty Warriors of Prussia and Baden can be now enlisted.

The Twenty-ninth Precinct—A Refutation.

The following communication, in reply to an article in the New-York *Tribune* of Aug. 18, has been refused a place in the columns of that paper. If any further evidence were needed of the unfairness of the statements therein made, their refusal to print the response would seem to any unprejudiced mind to be conclusive. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT,
Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

"A POLICE TRIAL."

An article in your paper of the 18th inst., bearing the above caption, and alluding to the trial of Sergt. JONES, seems to many persons to be stated in an unfair manner, and, by insinuation, (whether intended or not) casts reflections upon officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct entirely undeserved. I am well aware of the inequality of an intellectual contest in the newspapers, with so ready and fluent a writer as the author of the article referred to, (one of your most accomplished Reporters, who is evidently the author of the article,) but I must protest against myself and men being used by any person in any manner to create posthumous notoriety or popularity for even that gentleman.

The facts are, that on the outbreak of the riot, the entire Police force were ordered to report at headquarters. Did so report, and left the Station-house in charge of Sergeant JONES and DOORMAN, making a formidable command of two.

Your article declares that "in the whole City of New-York there was but one detachment of Police officers who did not, despite the deadly risk, go out to do valiant battle, &c. This would seem by insinuation to imply that there was a *Police force* in the Station-house at the time, which is not a fact, and the whole of the article, a column and a half of closely printed matter, seems to be, whether intended to be so or not, a powerful effort on the part of the writer to bring odium and disrepute on a body of men who were at the time in the active discharge of their duty, and one of whom at least lost his life in the performance of his duty during the riot, and thirteen more were seriously wounded, of whom two still remain in the Hospital.

While I have no intention to shield any officer who may have been derelict in duty, nor desire to become the apologist of the misguided judgment of others, it seems to me not to be just that the force of a whole Precinct should be held up to public censure and odium without cause, as has been the case in the article referred to above, and I hope that you will allow my protest against unfairness a place in your columns.

During the past ten years I have been continuously in command of what is now the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and I refer with pride to the various Commissioners, as far back as WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, by whom I was first appointed in the Department, and to the various Superintendents who have been and are now my superior officers, for the manner in which my duties and those of my command have been discharged. And on the day of the riot referred to, I was at Headquarters, in obedience to orders, with my command, and assisted to the best of my ability, with my men, in affording protection to people of all nations and color and property. Why the Twenty-ninth Precinct should have been singled out as a mark for reprehension on the part of one of your reporters, is to me incomprehensible, except it be the fact that the writer of the article referred to, notwithstanding the evidently insincere declaration of the total absence of personal feeling on his part, has allowed his desire of vengeance to overtop his justice. Against this I must seriously protest, and hope that even-handed justice may by you and your paper be meted out, even to the officers and men of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct.

Yours with respect,
FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT,
Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Republican Primary Meeting.

The following delegates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the second Tuesday of September, were elected Friday evening:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
NINTH DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH WARD.	
Charles S. Spencer,	William Orton.
Samuel B. H. Vance,	David R. Jaques,
Samuel C. Reed,	John E. Kelby.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—TWENTIETH WARD.	
William R. Stewart,	Cummings J. Tucker,
Samuel Sinclair,	Edward Gilbert,
Isaac J. Oliver,	John V. Gridley.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.	
Ira A. Allen,	William Allen,
William V. Leggat,	Jacob E. Howard,
Isaac O. Hunt,	Martin Thatcher.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
George Opdyke,	William Laimbeer, Jr.,
Robert B. Roosevelt,	A. Hawley,
Waldo Hutchins,	Elbert Robinson.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.	
Edwin D. Morgan,	Russell Myers,
George C. Ellison,	Gideon L. Walker,
William R. Esterbrook,	William T. Black.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—NINETEENTH WARD.	
Amor J. Williamson,	Edward C[illegible]
Charles L. Frost,	Jo[illegible] Cooper, Jr.,
George B. Van Brunt,	Nicholas H. Babcock.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—TWELFTH WARD.	
Abram Wakeman,	Isaac B. Batchelor,
James E. Watson,	James Gillen,
Nelson Crawford,	Alexander N. Lewis.

In the Sixteenth Ward an attempt was made to ignore the Union movement and elect a straight Republican delegation, but it failed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of BRIDGET GILROY, a girl aged about 13 years, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received at the hands of FRANCIS FITZPATRICK, on the 30th of July last, at No. 100 Worth-street. The building in which the trouble took place is a large tenement-house, occupied by a great number of families and single persons, among whom were the deceased and FITZPATRICK. The latter was engaged in using all manner of vile and offensive epithets toward the girls, and they, becoming provoked by his conduct, retorted in somewhat the same style. This had the effect to exasperate FITZPATRICK, who was much the worse for liquor, and he drew a pistol and fired. The shot took effect in the head of BRIDGET, from the effects of which she died. The offender was arrested the same night by Officer WILKINSON, of the Sixth Precinct, and confined in the Tombs. Upon the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was arraigned, and in answer to the usual questions put to him by the Coroner, he stated that he was 58 years of age, a native of Ireland, resided at No. 100 Worth-street, and was a laborer. He further stated that he had never fired a gun or a pistol in his life, but that a man by the name of FITZGIBBONS fired it. The testimony in the case, however, is very conclusive as to the identity of the prisoner. There were a large number of witnesses examined, and the case has been thoroughly investigated by Coroner WILDEY.

The Protective War Claim Association, of which Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT is President, is engaged, gratuitously, in assisting and protecting from fraud those in whom we all feel a special interest. Numbers of claims are forwarded daily for widows and orphans of soldiers who have fallen in the field or died in hospitals, and information is given whereby many soldiers and sailors who have returned disabled, and unfit, for the present, at least, to care for themselves or their families, may obtain the small sum due from the Government in the way of back pay, bounty and pensions, forming, in many cases, their sole dependence. As this is a truly patriotic work, and as it is one which must necessarily depend for its support and continuance upon the liberality of loyal and benevolent citizens, the Directors ask for it at the hands of the public such contributions as may be agreeable to make. It is confidently hoped that, as other cities have liberally and continuously dispensed hospitality to our soldiers on their way to the field, so New-York, which has been spared that expense, will now, through this Association, afford freely to those returning wounded and disabled, and to the families of the fallen the benefits which this organization will secure for them. Contributions in aid of the funds of the Association may be made to any of the Trustees, or by check, payable to the order of ROBT. MINTURN, Esq., Treasurer, or Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co.

THE IRON-CLAD LEHIGH.—Orders were received yesterday morning, at the Navy-yard, to dispatch to sea as soon as possible, the Ericsson iron-clad battery *Lehigh*. In accordance with these instructions, stores and provisions were immediately got on board and all the officers ordered to their ship. It is expected the vessel will leave to-day for Charleston. She will be towed by the new steamer *Home*, purchased by the Government for the purpose of being a ward room or boudoir for the officers engaged in the attack when they have an opportunity for relaxation. The following are the officers of the *Lehigh*:

Commander, Andrew Bryson; Lieutenant-Commander, L. Phythian; Acting Assistant Surgeon, William Longshaw, Jr.; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. Clarence Imlay; Acting Master, John Ewer; Acting Ensign, Richard Burke; Acting Master's Mate, Chris. P. Hovey; Engineers—First Assistant, Wm. D. Pendleton; Second Assistants, Newton Champion, Alfred Hedrick; Third Assistants, Benjamin F. Wood, Wm. A. Mintyer, Chas. M. Van Tine, James H. Thomas; Pilot, J. P. Rogers; Paymaster's Clerk, Chas. H. Wright.

THE CLAIM FOR THE ARMORY.—The loss by the destruction of the armory at Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, will amount to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. Aside of the large number of arms stolen and destroyed, the machinery and tools, all entirely ruined or lost, form a heavy amount. The machinery was of the most costly character, and full a year will have to elapse ere it can be replaced. The loss in machinery is great enough, but the loss in business is quite as serious. For this latter there is no remuneration.

A SOLDIER ROBBED.—MARIA SMITH was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $60 in money from a soldier named GEO. S. DOUGLASS, of Fort Schuyler. The offence is alleged to have been committed at No. 51 Mercer-street. The money, of course, was not recovered. Testimony of a very conclusive character was produced against the accused. Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court committed her for examination.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—FRANCIS KISSOCK and JAMES DUCK were arraigned yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit $1 bills of the People's Bank of Derby Line, Vermont, and $5 bills of the Southbridge Bank, of Southbridge, Massachusetts. The complainant in the case was Mr. JOHN MALE, of No. 10 Carmine-street. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the prisoners for trial.

A BOY DROWNED.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of JACOB DOLL, a boy aged ten years, who was accidentally drowned, while playing on the dock. His parents reside at No. 4[illegible]8 Cherry-street.

A MAN DROWNED.—The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of W[illegible]. FOCK, who was accidentally drowned by falling into the water at the foot of Vesey-street.

ANOTHER PIRATE.—We have had a report that the bark *Lapwing*, which was converted into a pirate, had been destroyed, but we do not believe it; on the contrary, we think she is on her way toward the whaling grounds to play the same tricks among our whalers that the *Tacony* performed among our fishermen. A probable consort to her has been added to the Anglo-Slaveocrat navy. The "290" captured the bark *Conrad*, Capt. SALSBURY, from Buenos Ayres, June 6, for Liverpool, and probably converted her into a pirate, as she was spoken June 22 in lat. 26° S. lon. 37° W., by the Bremen bark *Pyrmont*, and gave rather evasive answers. She had a gun mounted, and was, no doubt bound South.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by QUANTRELL and his guerrillas, appears to have been very complete—only a few houses being left standing in the place. The list of killed and wounded citizens is said to number some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed outright. Among those killed were the Mayor and his son, and a number of other prominent citizens—all shot down in their own houses, in the midst of their families. Pillage and murder has not before during the war been carried to such a fearful extent even by the miscreants who compose QUANTRELL's band. Gen. JIM LANE, it now appears, succeeded in making his escape from the town on horseback, and rallied some twenty men, with whom he pursued the murderers, though with no success. It is doubtful whether they can be overtaken before they will have disposed of their plunder and dispersed. The loss at Lawrence, it is estimated, will amount to about two millions, which will fall heavily on New-York as well as Lawrence merchants.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' army to the 18th, and from Gen. BURNSIDE's to the 19th, state that both were then on the move—the former bound for Chattanooga, and the latter for Knoxville. In this connection, the following paragraph, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, is interesting: "We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to Monday evening, the 17th inst. A movement was in progress, and the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee. The loyalists of that section, so long bound, and so terribly crushed by rebel tyranny, will soon be liberated; or if not, the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been defeated, will fail to accomplish its object."

We publish this morning various extracts from late Southern papers, all of them interesting and some of them important. JEFF DAVIS' Fast Day was observed on Friday. A Proclamation issued by Gov. LETCHER calls the General Assembly of Virginia to meet in extra session on the 7th of September. The generally unsettled condition of the country and the currency appears to him to be sufficient to warrant the call. The Richmond *Sentinel* comes to the sage conclusion, in the light of the latest news, that the draft will be enforced in this City, but thinks the effect of the ordinance passed by the Common Council for the relief of indigent conscripts, firemen, &c., will be to deprive the Government of all the benefits of the draft, so far as men are concerned. The *Sentinel* must not forget that luckily New-York City is not New-York State—much less the United States. Drafted men are going forward freely enough from other points. A communication from BEAUREGARD's Chief of Staff, published in the Charleston *Mercury*, announces that the negroes in arms captured on Morris Island are held subject to the order of the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the act of the rebel Congress directing the delivery of such captured negroes to the Governors of the States in which the captures might be made.

Friday, the 14th, was the day set for hanging the two Union prisoners in Richmond, Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, in retaliation for the act of Gen. BURNSIDE in hanging two rebel officers caught in disguise within his lines, and, therefore, liable to punishment as spies under military law. It is safe to say that they were not hung.

Four hundred more rebels, captured at Falling Waters and incarcerated in a prison in Baltimore, left that city on Thursday, for Point Lookout. This makes nine hundred prisoners, now at Point Lookout, captured at the battle of Falling Waters, which LEE says was never fought!

JOE DAVIS, brother of JEFF., is one of the poor rich men in Mississippi, who are drawing daily rations from the Government. He is half owner, with JEFF., of a big plantation near Jackson, and seems inclined to "cave in" to the Union, and save his half of the property. It would be a good joke on the rebel chief if he did.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has sent an agent to Cairo to investigate the circumstances connected with the burning of the steamer *Ruth* and the loss of Treasury notes alleged to have been involved in that catastrophe.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER is now in Washington at his old quarters, opposite WILLARD's. He has of late been busily engaged in the preparation of his report of his operations as the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were comparatively quiet on Saturday. Cotton was in very limited demand. Groceries, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco attracted less attention. Hops, Fish and Wool were in moderate request. Freights were dull, with 584 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature

THE CAUSE AND ITS SUPPORTERS.—We saw, with great surprise, in reading a discourse of the London *Times* upon our affairs, that we had carried on the war with "dogged perseverance." We were disposed at first to grieve that we had received praise from such a quarter, but on reading further we found that even that sweet drop was not without its atrabilious accompaniment, for it was said to be "dogged perseverance, *worthy of a better cause*," and, on reflection, the bitter entirely overpowered the sweet. We cannot accept a compliment to our perseverance, at the expense of the cause for which we have fought. A better cause! where will one be found? Our cause is the cause of the Union against disintegration; of order against anarchy; of representative government against despotism; of civilization against barbarism; of the Future against the Past. It is the cause of the people against the aristocracy; and that is what makes the *Times* hate us so virulently. It is the great cause of the world.

Nor has our perseverance been "worthy of a better cause." Our people have persevered, they have endured faithfully through doubt and discouragement, amid disaster and darkness, in perils at sea and on land, in perils by false brethren and from sneering foes abroad; but they cannot claim that this perseverance has been worthy of the great cause. There have been those among us whose souls have been broken by the struggles and the sacrifices, and the hope deferred. There have been others who hated the cause itself, who rejoiced when its banner was borne backward amid the shouts and jeers of foes. There are those now who are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of its victorious progress; and we cannot but be ashamed sometimes to think that with so sublime a cause to struggle for, there should have been among us so much of division, of backwardness and faint heartedness. But we remember that so it has been in all time. And we turn away from thinking of the traitors and fainthearts, to the thought of how much that is noble and worthy of the world's and heaven's approval, the struggle has brought out among our people—ever recognizing, however, that were it a hundred times as much, and were the trial and the suffering a hundred times as severe, the cause would be worthy of it all.

Theory and Practice of State Sovereignty —Its Relations to the Army.

We are occasionally afforded some very amusing illustrations of the mental confusion which exists on the subject of the relations of the State and National Governments. The leading Copperhead organ in this City informed us gravely a few days ago, in the latest finding of its constituents on this subject, "that the United States, in their relations with one another, were a confederation, but in their relations with foreign Powers, a nation." We remarked upon this theory at the time that it was propounded, that it looked well on paper, and its realization had long been the dream of statesmen and of political philosophers, but that it was impossible, in the present condition of human nature, to put it into practice; that if the idea of independence and separate sovereignty be allowed to prevail in the relations of the States with one another, it will inevitably prevail also in the relations of the States with foreign Powers. Strange as it may seem, Copperhead politicians are furnishing proofs of this every day themselves, and often in the same breath in which they pronounce their interpretation of the Constitution to be the very perfection of human ingenuity and wisdom.

In point of fact, they never think for a moment of looking at State sovereignty in a different light in our foreign relations from that in which they regard it in our internal. So far from considering the State, during the progress of hostilities with the public enemy, as but part of a nation, like a French department or an English county, they are then far more jealous of all interference with its rights of sovereignty, and resist with more determination all encroachment upon its independence, than at any other time. For instance, we are, at this moment, engaged in a war of unparalleled magnitude, in which the very existence of the Union is at stake, and with a Power which, though not a foreign Power, is a public enemy, legally, morally, and in point of fact. Here is an occasion in which, if the feat be possible, the several States might, even on Copperhead showing, lay down the crown and sceptre and transform themselves into parts of one great Power, placing, as *nations* do, their resources in men, money and devotion implicitly and unreservedly in the hands of the central authority, and submitting themselves, as meekly as freemen can or ought, to its behests. Do they do so, or rather would they do so, if they were all under Copperhead control? Nothing of the kind.

The doctrine of State sovereignty was never so violently preached as it is at this moment, when, according to their theories, it is in complete abeyance; the forms of our *imperium in imperio* were never so studiously kept up; the claims of the National Government to the highest allegiance of the citizen—that which every individual owes to the *nation* of which he forms a part—were never so energetically scouted, and the supremacy of local authority was never so energetically preached. In fact, any body who drew his conclusions as to the nature of the United States Government from Copperhead doings and sayings, could not possibly avoid the inference that, if it were ever a nation, it was in time of peace; and that in time of war it was a Confederacy of the loosest kind.

One would expect that some shreds of this national unity woud appear, at all events, in their mode of organizing the army, but even there you may look for it in vain. In their eyes, the National army is simply a collection of contingents, furnished by a number of allied Powers—each of them commanded by a Governor, and they are no more parts of a "National" army than the allied forces at Austerlitz or Leipsic. They hold firmly, that Gov. SEYMOUR has as much right to withdraw the troops of New-York from service in the field as Lord PALMERSTON to recall the English contribution to LOUIS NAPOLEON's Mexican expedition, and they threaten that he will do so, in case the "Federal" Government does not conduct its affairs in a manner to meet with his approval. In the Democratic State Convention held lately in Maine, it was asked whether the candidate for Governor, Mr. BRADBURY, if elected, "would, *as he had a right to do*, withdraw the Maine troops from the field;" and the answer was from the lips of his special friend, "When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New-York troops, then I pledge you that BION BRADBURY will withdraw the Maine troops;" and it was explained that the reason that he would not withdraw them sooner was that, without Gov. SEYMOUR's coöperation, "they could not fight their way home."

Such then is the Copperhead notion of the condition of the United States when they assume the character of "a nation in their relations with foreign Powers." They are, in fact and in truth, on this theory far less of a nation in those weightiest, and greatest, and most perilous of all relations with foreign Powers—hostile relations—than they are at any other time, for they have no army, except a cluster of contingents lent them by petty and independent potentates.

Nor must it be supposed that there is anything about this Southern war which renders the Copperhead position regarding State rights and duties peculiar or exceptional. No war was ever begun more enthusiastically, or with half so clear a show of right as this was. No war is ever carried on, let it be attended with ever so much success, without the formation of "a peace party" before the end of the second campaign; and we may be sure that amongst us, in some States, that party would be sure to secure the ascendancy. According to the theory which the Copperheads *profess* to hold, this would not give them any more influence upon National affairs than is possessed by the same number of citizens in any other position, for these affairs would be exclusively in the hands of the President and Congress. But according to the theory which the Copperheads *really* hold, the triumph of the Peace party in any State election, gives them the same voice in the decision of all matters relating to the conduct of the war and the terms of peace, as is possessed by any independent sovereign who lends troops for a joint enterprise. In short, they do not consider the United States a nation under any circumstances, but a loose, ill-jointed and clumsy confederacy; and never so thoroughly and truly a confederacy and nothing more, as in time of war—the time, of all others, when confederacies are most helpless and most worthless.

After the "Last Ditch."

We have looked with curiosity to see into what corner of refuge the English secession Press would creep to escape from the effect of the crushing blows which the cause they sustain has recently received. It was perhaps to be expected that they would lay hold of the desperate "last ditch" utterances of some of the Southern leaders and insist that the Southern people were not cast down or discouraged or disunited by the victorious progress of our arms, but that they "rallied with the sterner resolution the more gloomy their prospects became." They had not yet heard of the crowds of deserters from the rebel armies which fill the mountains; the admissions of Southern papers that the rebel troops which crossed the Mississippi were lost to the Confederacy; or their lamentations over the state of things in Mississippi, where the people are anxious to give up the struggle. They had not heard the cry for peace from North Carolina, nor seen scathing review of the abundant promise and scant performance of Secession. Probably it would not have made much difference with them if they had, for the determination to see all things by rebel lights and through Pro-Slavery spectacles, would inevitably prevent them from giving any weight to these multifarious signs of dissolution.

But nothing could show more clearly to what straits these sympathizers with rebellion are driven, than the final refuge which the London *Times* in all gravity puts forward for the rebels. It announces:

> "In case it should appear that they have no chance on land against the vast hosts which the North may be able to command, they have begun to organize a new means of offence, and are prepared, like the Athenians of old, to abandon the land and wage an interminable warfare on the sea. A Virginian Navy Company has been organized, and the stock subscribed, by which the Confederacy will send ships to sea so long as they own a foothold on Southern soil, and prey upon Northern commerce, without the chance of receiving any similar retaliation."

We have no doubt of the ardent desire of the rebels to carry out such a scheme, and of the anxiety of our enemies in England that they should do so. But hitherto the vessels with which the rebels have done work of this sort, if built by English hands, have been paid for by rebel cotton. Where will the means come from to put afloat this navy when it plainly appears that the rebels "have no chance on land" against our armies? No doubt it is highly advantageous to England to have our commerce preyed upon in this way, but does she propose not only to build, but also to pay for the ships which are to do it? If not, something more is required than the formation of a Virginian Navy Company, or even the subscription of its stock. That will not build the ships. Cotton is the only thing that will do that, unless, indeed, England proposes to pay for them herself; and as to cotton, Mr. MCRAE may say what he will about the capture of the Southern seaports "not endangering the loss of a pound" of it, English capitalists will very easily conclude that if it cannot be got out of the country before we capture the forts, it is lost to them unless they buy it from us.

None of these considerations seem to occur to the London *Times*. This wildest of schemes is to it perfectly reasonable—nay, even glorious, for it compares it with the retreat of the Athenians to Salamis. It could hardly have made a more inapt comparison. The Athenians were masters of the sea. They were warring for civilization against the flood of Persian barbarism which threatened to drown all that Greece has given to the world. Overborne by numbers upon land, they left for a time their homes, betaking themselves to wooden walls and an inaccessible position, that they might the better carry on the war. The proposition, it seems, is to put afloat corsairs, which shall never fight, but whose entire success shall be only to escape from armed antagonists, and to plunder and burn peaceful and unarmed merchantmen. This is to be done not in the hope of success, but after all hope of their success is gone.

Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that the English abettors of the South, having taken up the side of Slavery against Freedom, should now take the side of piracy against commerce. They are teaching the world every day the old lesson that those who abandon principle for interest enter upon a downward road, which leads to unknown and ever-despairing abysses of shame.

Who has Blundered Most?

BONAPARTE characterized war as "a game of blunders." This Southern insurrection is a long series of blunders. The first blunder of the South was at Charleston in 1860. The Democracy had a clear majority of votes in the country, as the election that Fall showed. The united vote of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLASS was 356,658 greater than the vote for LINCOLN. They knew this fact, and that they had a perfect party drill which had done them veteran service for thirty years. They deliberately, and with a full consciousness of the act, broke their party machinery into fragments, and flung away the advantages of their position. They determined to overthrow a Government in which no law favorable to Slavery could be passed which a Supreme Court, carefully selected from men of Southern proclivities, would not uphold as strictly constitutional; a Government in which they had the whole executive power of the land—the President and all the civil and military and naval offices, as well as a majority in both Houses of Congress.

For a whole generation the ablest men in the land had coöperated in establishing the power of the South in all of the important departments of Government, and making it a unit. They governed the country by a complicated but most perfect machinery, called "The Democratic Party."

In the convention at Charleston, in 1860, the rebels effected the total destruction of this machine—not by accident, but intentionally. They committed political suicide. They deliberately planned their defeat. The writer in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, whose able article we have given, says they intended to secure the election of a Republican, and then make such an election the *casus belli*. This destruction of the Southern political party was the first blunder, and our history has no parallel to such a piece of stupidity. They killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, not because they desired to get at her magazine of eggs, but apparently merely to stop her laying.

Their next blunder was of a similar character. While the loyal States stood spell-bound and irresolute, not knowing how to act, the rebels took the initiative, and fired upon the National flag. That gun broke the fatal spell. It was an act of folly and madness, which proved how completely the South misunderstood the character of the country. It was a blow by a passionate stripling in the face of a surprised and powerful giant.

Their insurrection has preserved its consistency by committing an almost uniform series of blunders. They seem still to think that "Cotton is King." They talk of "retaliation," the last ditch and black flags, &c., and they call the men who have volunteered into the National armies "vandals," "Lincoln minions," &c. In short, the persistent blunder of the rebels is that they consider themselves "a superior race," "pure-blooded chivalry," and believe that a quiet, peaceable citizen, who gets a comfortable living by hard labor, cannot make a good soldier. They are now beginning to understand this matter better, but the lesson will be an expensive one.

Their military operations have, in the main, been blunders. They have taken nothing which they had not in the beginning, and they have lost more than half of their whole pretended territory. If LINCOLN had retained for two years a General who had been as unsuccessful as LEE has been, the country would have clamored for his impeachment. BRAGG has been beaten oftener than any other commander of modern times, and yet they still keep him at the head of an army. BEAUREGARD has been shifted from place to place since he was outgeneraled at Corinth, but they give him Charleston to defend. Even the common scold and bobadil WISE has a command.

In short, their whole plan and all its details is a blunder. LEE's first invasion of Maryland and his last invasion of Pennsylvania were both blunders. If the rebels had been capable of learning anything, their experience in Maryland in 1862 would have kept them out of Pennsylvania in 1863.

Their greatest blunder was the riot in New-York.

When this war is ended and history compares the two men who have confronted each other, it will do justice to both. LINCOLN has his faults, but he has accomplished much. He has been passionless, fearless, patient and law-abiding in the midst of this National tornado, changing his Generals without fear and without hate or reproach; seeking for the proper man among a million of unknown men; and amid the clamor of partisans, calmly setting aside their favorites.

JEFF. DAVIS will be recognized in history as the American Cataline—able, plausible and hypocritical—full of resentment, reckless of consequences and intensely selfish; and who blundered from the beginning to the end. The characters of these men will be foils to each other in our annals.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL SAGACITY.—Never, since the first record of the world, has a nation stood in a more false business and financial light before her peers than does England. She holds the unmerited reputation of a sturdy old business plodder, making money by industry alone, and looking with a wary and suspicious eye on everything approaching to speculative knavery. On the first appearance of any movement in another land, savoring of financial scheming, she commences a homily upon the wickedness of tempting fortune, and warns the unwary to keep their pockets tightly closed. Having satisfied her conscience on this point, the next is to look about that she may see some opening, be it ever so small, into which she can creep, and with her superabundant money-bags feed the flame, and rake out the monkey's share of the roasted chesnuts.

England has grown plethoric in wealth, not by agricultural industry, for she never yet has brought from the soil enough food to sustain her people, but by drawing tribute from other nations, either by conquest, or by working up their raw products and forcing them to a market. It is her policy not to have a war unless it be a paying one, and this consideration only, keeps her at peace with continental nations, and diverts her belligerent propensities to the East, where she has already acquired wealth enough to sustain her a century. She has, consequently, more capital than she can find profitable use for at home; and like some old shopkeeper, who finds after a life time of dickering and haggling, that he is getting together more cash than he can invest in the store, looks about to shave paper at two or five per cent. a month, or back up some young speculator with more energy and brains than money, in the hope of getting cent. per cent. for the risk.

Of this class of speculation was British investment in the Southern Confederacy. From the very beginning the thing had no solidity. It was a bladder that the stab of a bayonet might at any moment cause to collapse. No American, professing business knowledge or financiering acumen, putting loyalty entirely out of the question, would ever have gone one per cent. on the chance of this rebellion's final success. Speculations that have been made here in gold, stock, or merchandise, were based upon the length of time the war would last, never upon the defeat of the Union. England, on the contrary, exhibiting only another phase of that ignorance, we will not say willful, for men do not generally lose their money willfully, which has persistently filled her Press, and the aristocratic portion of her people, went in to make money upon the basis of rebel success. She has built ships on partial credit, and furnished goods. She has invested in Confederate scrip, and sent them arms and munitions of war for so much worthless paper. She has advanced upon rebel estates that will surely meet the doom of confiscation, and as a last and most astute operation, she has invested twenty or thirty millions in cotton bonds, at a premium, when any sensible sharper, who knew the chances, would not have given the value of the paper on which they were printed.

All this she has been doing when she could have bought United States bonds at par, with exchange at 180 or 185, which would have made them cost 55 to 57½—making them now, when exchange is 140 and bonds at 105, ranging at 75. At this latter rate she is now buying them in our market freely, and at the same time has offered our Government a loan of $100,000,000 at par for thirty-year fives, which has been refused. In the midst of this financial awakening the old speculator is doing his best to push off his cotton bonds, which are tumbling lower and lower..

German Unity.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is evidently disgusted with the arrogance of the Western Powers, and determined to abate it. In order to accomplish this, he is laboring to bring about a more perfect federal union between the German States. Divided, those States are utterly incapable of resisting the aggression of any of the great Powers; united, they would control the destinies of Europe.

The Kaiser commenced operations by addressing autograph letters to all the Princes of the Germanic Confederation and the Syndics of the Free Cities, inviting them to meet him at Frankfort, on the 16th inst., to discuss the question of a federal reorganization. He also invited the Prussian King to an interview at Gastein, an obscure little watering-place in Salzburg, that he might ascertain the Brandenburgher's ideas on the subject. Now, of all the German States, none has so deep an interest in this matter as Prussia, for not one of them is so ill calculated for defensive war, and in the event of hostilities breaking out between Russia and the Interventionists, she would quickly have to succumb to France, if unsupported, and would have to purchase peace by the surrender of her Rhenish provinces. Yet such are the perversity and infatuation of the Prussian King, and so excessive is his jealousy of Austria that, though the formation of the contemplated confederation would impart stability to his throne, and serve as a bulwark to his realm, he nevertheless refused to sanction it, and declined to attend the proposed conference of Teutonic sovereigns at Frankfort to consider it. The monarch, however, who has forfeited the affections of his own subjects, and destroyed the prestige of Prussia abroad, can no longer compete successfully with the Kaiser for the hegemony of Germany, and, notwithstanding WILLIAM's opposition, twenty-seven German princes have responded to the Emperor's invitation, and consented to meet him at the federal capital for the purpose indicated. The proposition of FRANCIS JOSEPH has in fact met with favor throughout the length and breadth of Germany. All the States feel how helpless they are in their present disjointed condition, and the result of the conference will probably be that a federal union will be organized more effective and formidable than any which has yet existed in Fatherland.

With a territory so magnificent, and a population so vast, warlike, and intelligent, Germany—were its various kingdoms and principalities bound together by a strong federal constitution—need not dread a conflict with any nation in the East or the West of Europe—need dread aggression neither from Russia nor from France; for then her own power would be an object of apprehension and anxiety to all. And if Austria can succeed in forming a new confederation which will obey her in peace and sustain her in war, she may rely on not being any more annoyed or insulted by her overbearing neighbors.

As for Prussia, which used to be styled the Teutonic Piedmont, and whose special mission, it used to be said, was the creation of German unity—if she persists in refusing to join the league, and prefers to remain apart, she will have to stand alone, isolated and unaided, when the foe has crossed her frontier, and the storm of battle rages on her soil.

The Prussian people are assuredly under obligations of a very peculiar character to their King. Having violated the rights of their representatives, gagged their Press, outraged their constitution, and stripped them of their liberties, he now caps the climax of his delinquencies by opposing the most efficient scheme that could be devised for securing their country from foreign invasion and conquest. But should they suffer disaster hereafter, because of WILLIAM's perversity and folly, he and his dynasty also may pay their share of the penalty by being expelled from the throne and kingdom, and driven to share the bitter portion of those uncrowned tyrants, BOMBALINO and OTHO.

The Result of Intervention for Poland.

The diplomats of the coalition may rest from their labors. Whether they have agreed on identical notes, or a joint note, matters not. The Russian Government, and people as well, have chosen war before concession, and it only remains now for the Western Powers to retire baffled from the arena of controversy, or to take up arms, and espouse the cause of the insurgents.

The language of the St. Petersburgh journals, the enthusiasm for the imperial cause of all orders of the Russian people, the tenor of GORTSCHAKOFF's reply, and the firm and explicit tone of the Prince's more recent ultimatum to France, leave no room for doubt as to the intention of Russia.

The *Invalide Russe* says "that if the three Powers persist in maintaining their untoward intervention in the affairs of Poland, they will be responsible for divesting the question of any other issue than that of *war*." In many of the principal cities of the empire, banquets have been given in honor of the Foreign Minister, at which toasts were enthusiastically drunk to the health of the Prince, and whence dispatches were sent to him thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had interpreted the wishes and thoughts of the Russian nation, and upheld its dignity. But if these things indicate the spirit and resolution of the Russian Press and people, the rejoinder of GORTSCHAKOFF to the late animadversions of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS indicates not less clearly the spirit and resolution of the Russian Sovereign and Government. After correcting some misconceptions of the Gallic diplomat, and reaffirming that the Polish Insurrection is merely the insurrection of a discontented *minority*, incited by foreign incendiaries, whose headquarters are in London and Paris, and whose chief patrons are French and English journalists, the Prince proceeds to give expression to the final resolve of the Cabinet of the Czar—to reiterate the determination of Russia not to accept the "six points," not to proclaim an armistice, not to submit to the arbitrament of the eight Powers. This is the Russian ultimatum, and is evidently intended to close the correspondence on the subject of Poland. What gives it peculiar significance is, not that it declares that Russia has taken up a position from which she will not recede, but that it is as unmistakable an offer of peace or war to NAPOLEON as was made of old by the Roman Ambassadors to the Carthagenian Republic. The rulers of Carthage chose war on the occasion referred to, but we cannot tell what will be the choice of the French Emperor. The French nation would undoubtedly not hesitate a moment to rush into the conflict single-handed. Yet their astute and cautious ruler will not be so precipitate. He would certainly have no more objection to embark in the quarrel than his subjects, if he could only drag Austria and England into it with himself; but, without their support, NAPOLEON will have no stomach for the enterprise, and there are indications that neither one nor the other of those Powers means to take part therein. Thus, the London *Times* gives us to understand that, in the event of a rupture between France and Russia, England will remain "a neutral, though not an unsympathetic spectator," while we learn by telegraph that Austria will in no case go beyond diplomatic action. Now there can be a very plausible apology made for Austria backing out of the coalition, and refusing to join in a war which, if successful, might place her under the necessity of surrendering one of her provinces; but what excuse can be offered for the recreancy of England? This will be the second time that *perfide Albion* has drawn France into scrapes and then deserted her. England's abandonment of the Mexican coalition was rather a source of joy than regret to NAPOLEON, but to be abandoned by his ally when in the presence of such a foe as Russia, is a very different matter, and must prove fatal to the *entente cordiale*. Meanwhile the two great military Powers of Europe stand face to face, and neither can retire without loss of prestige. The French Emperor, though indisposed for the contest, yet cannot decline it without admitting that France is inferior to her adversary, and no longer entitled to hold the first rank among the States of Christendom, which admission would destroy his own popularity, and perhaps seal the fate of his dynasty. Whereas, should he take up the gauntlet which Russia has thrown down, and embark alone in a Quixotic enterprise for the liberation of Poland, he may find himself ere long involved in a conflict with all the "Partitioning Powers," and his family and himself subjected to a second humiliation at the hands of confederated Europe. Hence it is very apparent that the intermeddling proclivities of NAPOLEON have got him into a most awkward dilemma, from which there is no safe way of escape. For whether he backs out like the other members of the coalition, or accepts the challenge which the Czar has virtually given him, he endangers the stability of his throne and the fortunes of his race. His case is, in fact, almost as desperate as that of those aboriginal Britons who had no alternative but to retreat into the ocean and be swallowed up by its billows, or to retire landward and be slaughtered by the barbarians. While the *parvenu* Emperor has been setting up thrones and principalities for others, the crisis of his own fate may soon be upon him.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The following order is published to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78.—The following regulations respecting passes and the transportation of supplies other than public stores have been approved by the Secretary of War, and are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Passes to leave this army are to be given by the Provost-Marshal-General or by his authority. Said passes will authorize the return of the parties, but will not include transportation for property beyond necessary personal baggage.

2. All orders for transportation of property must be given by the Quartermaster's Department.

3. Supplies for officers may be procured by sending an agent with a list of the articles to be obtained, signed by a general officer, and approved by the Provost-Marshal-General or by his authority.

4. Sutlers and their property are to be entirely excluded from transportation by rail for the present.

5. Newsboys will not be permitted to travel on trains, but packages of papers may be sent to local agents, under charge of a baggage-master, for sale or distribution.

6. No passes to civilians to visit the Army of the Potomac shall be given, except by the Adjutant-General of the army and the General in command of the Army of the Potomac.

7. The principal Depot-Quartermasters at Washington, Alexandria, and at other depots upon the line of the road, can pass officers and agents of their Departments, and also officers and agents of other Departments traveling on necessary public business, who can procure orders for transportation from them.

8. All orders for cars must be sent to the Superintendent of the Military Railroad through the proper officers of the Quartermasters' Department in charge of depots.

9. No officers other than those herein specified will be permitted to give passes beyond the limits of their command.

10. All boxes or packages sent to or marked with the name of any officer shall be accompanied with an accurate list of contents, and shall be placed in custody of the Provost-Marshal at the place of destination, to be delivered to the consignee upon satisfactory evidence that the packages contain necessary supplies for his individual use, and contain nothing else.

11. All persons seeking transportation on any railroad from Alexandria, shall present their passes for examination at the office of the Superintendent in that city.

12. Provost Guards at Washington, Alexandria and other stations will see that the foregoing orders are executed.

13. Train-Guard for the protection of each train, and to preserve order and keep off stragglers, will be furnished by commanders of troops nearest the points of departure, on requisition of Superintendents of the roads. By command of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

REMOUNTING THE CAVALRY.

The Cavalry Bureau is remounting the cavalry at the rate of 400 per day. The regular brigade has been entirely remounted. The contract system for purchasing horses has been abolished. Anybody can take 25 horses to the corrals here, and if they pass inspection the Government will buy them. Stables are being constructed at Young's Point to hold 12,000 horses, and it is intended to have on hand as soon as possible a sufficient number of animals to give remounts to the entire cavalry corps whenever called for. More, the cavalry horses of the whole army will be exchanged for fresh horses in these stables whenever the interests of the service require it, and the animals worn down or sickened in the field will be sent in on a regular system to be nursed and rested into health.

PAY OF TROOPS.

The troops in Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Department are being mustered for payment.

THE WASHINGTON DEFENCES.

On Thursday, the President and Secretary of War, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of Defences at Washington, and a number of distinguished army officers, visited the fortifications now erecting at Rosier's Bluff. When finished they will complete the vast circle and system of defences surrounding Washington. The party entered the bomb-proof and magazine. On going in hesitation was manifested by several of the gentlemen until assured that they contained no ammunition. On emerging, the President playfully remarked that were a bombardment going on, there would have been much more alacrity and less order in their going in. The inspection of the works was minute and particular, and the distinguished visitors complimented Chief-Engineer BARNARD very highly. The defences around Washington have all been planned and executed under Gen. BARNARD's direction. They are now nearly finished, and reflect great credit upon his science and judgment.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Col. G. L. PRESCOTT, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for overstaying leave of absence, sentenced to be dismissed the service. Lieut.-Col. L. STEPHENSON, Jr., of the same regiment, received the same sentence for a like offence. Both commuted to one month's loss of pay.

GEO. W. O'MALLEY, First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for attempting to commit a rape in a military camp of the United States upon the person of MERCY M. WHIPPEY, was sentenced "To be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him; and to be declared forever incapable of holding any office of trust, honor or profit, under the United States; and to be confined as a convict at hard labor in the penitentiary at Washington, or such other place as the President of the United States may appoint, for the term of six years." Approved and Albany penitentiary named as the place of confinement.

Lieut. NATHANIEL IRISH, Hampton's Pittsburgh battery, for "disobedience of orders and various offences unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and emoluments due him since Dec. 31, 1862." Upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the army of the Potomac, the sentence is commuted to dismissal from the service, and to forfeiture of pay for three months. Lieut. IRISH accordingly ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from the 18th day of July, 1863.

CESAR NISSEN, Second Lieutenant Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, for defrauding the Government while acting as Quartermaster of the regiment, was sentenced to be cashiered and to forfeit all pay. Approved.

Capt. JAMES SAUNDERS, Sixty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Upon the recommendation of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that the sentence be commuted to loss of pay for one month.

Capt. J. R. BREITENBACH, Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for absence without leave, was sentenced to be dismissed the service. Remitted.

First-Lieut. R. B. NEWKIRK, Co. B, One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, was sentenced to be cashiered. Upon the recommendation of the members of the Court, of the Division Commander, and of the Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President remits the sentence, and directs that the accused be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Private HENRY SPIRING, Co. I, Forty-first New-York Volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, was sentenced to be drummed out of the camp of his regiment, to forfeit eight dollars per month of his pay, and be confined at hard labor for the remainder of his term of service, upon such public works as the Commanding-General shall direct. The sentence in the case is inoperative, there being five separate charges and six specifications, on which the accused was tried and found guilty. In none of the specifications is there any averment of time or place. Private SPIRING will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

CONFISCATION.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia advertises the public sale of the life estate of sixteen owners of numerous pieces or parcels of ground, with the improvements, in this City, under the Confiscation act. Capts. FRENCH's, FORREST's and MAFFIT's estates are included.

THE RIGHTS OF CREDITORS—CONFISCATED REBEL PROPERTY.

The confiscation of the life estate of rebels in their real property has been said by one New-York paper to be a practical nullity. If the rebel proprietors were entirely free from debt, and had committed no injury to property or person of any loyal citizen before the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, it might be so. But what is the fact? The wealth of the rebels was in their slaves; and very few, indeed, can be found who did not owe more money than the small sum for which the remainder or reversion (after the life estate) will sell for; and this property the creditor will have to exhaust before he can apply to have his debt satisfied out of the fund brought into Court at the suit of the United States. In very many cases the United States will become possessed of the credits of one rebel, which are a lien on the real property of another rebel, and then both the life estate and remainder may be sold together. Thus the proceedings under the Confiscation act will operate to compel a general liquidation of claims in rebel districts.

PRISONERS.

Commissary-General HOFFMAN estimates the number of Union prisoners incarcerated in the various prisons throughout the South, at only *three thousand.* Among this number is included prisoners of State. The rebels hold less than 18,000 of our men on parole, while we hold of their prisoners (including those paroled) between 70,00 and 80,000.

Three hundred prisoners of war were sent to-day from the old Capitol to Point Lookout, Maryland.

NAVAL.

Capt. JAMES ALDEN has been detached from the command of the *Richmond*, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Fort Jackson*, *vice* Capt. HENRY WALKER, detached at his own request.

DESERTERS.

Seven hundred deserters have within the last two days been sent hence to join their respective regiments.

THE SAILORS AND THEIR PAY.

Arrangements have been made by which paymasters in the navy may transmit the amount withheld by them as taxes on salaries to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in the same manner as the hospital fund is now paid.

PENSION BUREAU.

E. J. DANA, Esq., recently appointed Examiner-in-Chief of Invalid Pensions, has been reduced to a subordinate position, and DARIUS FORD, Esq., of Maine, is appointed in his stead.

ENROLLED.

All negroes in the Army of the Potomac are being enrolled.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. THOMAS J. KITTRIDGE, Keen, N. H.; Dr. JOHN B. MITCHELL, Bellefonte, Penn.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensions allowed during the last month, is as follows:

Invalid	1,045
Widows'	790
Total	1,833

SURGEONS' ORDERS.

Assistant-Surgeon WINNE, U. S. A., has been ordered to report at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Surgeon C. S. CRANE, U. S. A., has been ordered to report for duty to the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has gone on a visit to New-York and Boston, to inquire into the necessity of establishing new hospitals in those cities. During his absence, Dr. JOS. R. SMITH will discharge the duties of the office.

TEST OF MEDICINES.

All medicines and supplies used by the Medical Department, before being purchased, are now subjected to a most rigid test at the laboratories in Philadelphia and New-York. The adoption of this rule has effectually closed the door against swindling drug-dealers and contractors, and a large amount saved annually to the Government. In a short time the Medical Department will be prepared to manufacture, for its own use, most of the high-priced drugs and medicines.

The Army of the Potomac.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. MEADE.

[Circular.]

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Aug. 16, 1863.

To the Assistant Inspector-Generals:

The following special order having been received from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it is hereby enjoined upon the officers of this Department to report any and all violations of said order at once to this office. By command of

Maj.-Gen. SCHURZ.
C. W. ASMUSSEN, Ass't Insp.-Gen.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 219.—4. The Commanding General has learned that the wives of officers and soldiers are now with this army. In view of the services the troops may at any time be called upon to perform, the General Commanding considers that the attention of officers and men should be solely occupied with their public duty, and that the presence of their families is incompatible with the complete discharge of the same. It is therefore directed that all females now with the army—other than those who are nurses or attached to the Sanitary Commission, or who have special authority from the War Department, or these headquarters, to visit and remain with it—be forthwith removed beyond its lines. The Commanding General regrets that it should become his unpleasant duty to issue an order of this character, and he trusts that its propriety will be recognized, and that it will not be necessary for him to recur to the subject.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. MEADE AND THE SUTLERS.

The following important arrangements of Gen. MEADE have been approved by the Department:

The following rules will govern the introduction of sutlers into the army:

1. A regiment of cavalry will leave Warrenton Junction on Thursday of each week, at 9 A. M., for Washington or its vicinity, to return on the following Monday at the same hour, for the purpose of protecting such sutlers' goods as may be rightfully brought to this army.

2. Any sutler desiring to avail himself of the privileges herein afforded will furnish the Provost-Marshal-General with an invoice of the goods he wishes to procure, and the number of wagons necessary to transport them; said invoice, if in accordance with regulations, and if approved by said officer, shall, when presented to the commanding officer of said escort, be sufficient authority for said sutler to join the train with the number of wagons specified. On arriving at the point of destination, the same invoice shall be submitted to the Quartermaster-General of Washington for permission to load and remove the goods entered therein from the city, and, with such permission, shall entitle the owner to the protection of the escort on his return.

3. Sutler's agents will be permitted to represent their employers on presenting their certificate of office, accompanied by written evidence of agency. No certificate will hereafter be issued except the sutler elected under the law be a citizen of the United States.

4. On and after the publication of this order, should any sutler attempt to transport property to Washington, or goods from Washington, to this army in any other mode than is herein prescribed, said property and goods shall be seized and held subject to confiscation.

5. Due notice will be given of any change in the time or place of departure of the escort, which must depend on the movements of the army.

6. The commander of the cavalry corps will furnish the cavalry escort herein provided for.

Surgeon W. D. Stewart.

AN ORDER OF DISMISSAL REVOKED.

From the Washington Star.

By reference to the order published below, it will be seen that the President has revoked the order dismissing Surgeon STEWART from the service. Surgeon STEWART was Brigade Surgeon on the Staff of Gen. ANDREW PORTER, and subsequently of Gen WADSWORTH, both Military Governors of Washington, and for a considerable time he had charge of the Old Capitol Prison Hospital in this city.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 304.—[Extract.]—5. So much of Special Orders 126, current series from this office, as dismissed Surgeon W. D. STEWART, United States Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked, and he is hereby reinstated in his former position in the army.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Ad-jtGen.
ROB. WILLIAMS, Assist. Adjt. Gen.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

THE ALARMING STORY OF T. D'ARCY McGEE

A Curious Debate in the Provincial Parliament.

We published several days since an extract from a curious letter written by T. D'ARCY McGEE, which represented that some high Government official on this side the line had thrown out threats of an invasion of Canada by a force of 100,000 men. The statement has caused considerable excitement in Canada and elicited a great deal of comment. On Thursday last it gave rise to the following debate in the legislative assembly, according to the *Globe*:

Mr. McGEE read portions of the article in Wednesday's *Globe* on the invasion of Canada. He denied that he got information about the invasion of Canada by 100,000 men from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He said the *Globe's* charge was a most unfair attack on a stranger seeking an asylum among us. It was derogatory to the character of this Province that a leading Press in this country, representing the opinions of a great party, should put on record statements respecting a stranger, which might be used on the other side of the line as weapons put into the hands of his political enemies to damage him when he was not present to defend himself. He referred to the feeling which was aroused in England when an attempt was made to introduce a statute that would reach the conspirators against a foreign Sovereign. The hospitable heart of England revolted against it, and he declared that the hospitable heart of Canada would rise up against this attempt to persecute a refugee who had found shelter amongst us. [Opposition cheers.] He said the statement about a hundred thousand men being sent to invade Canada was communicated to him by a member of the present Government, now within sound of his voice. [Cries of "Name."] He said his informant was Mr. HOLTON, and proceeded to narrate the circumstances. Some time ago, when he (Mr. McGEE) was a member of the Government and Mr. HOLTON a member of the Upper House, Mr. HOLTON told him that Mr. THEODORE HART, of Montreal, being in New-York, was introduced by Mr. MOSES GRINNELL to Secretary SEWARD, and spent an evening in his company, and Mr. SEWARD said to him, when the United States again attacked Canada, they would not commit the same mistake as in 1812, of spreading their invading army all along the frontier line, but would send an army—he (Mr. McGEE) did not recollect the exact number—a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men to Montreal, to cut Canada in two, &c.

Mr. McGEE's explanation of the basis of his alarming story caused considerable laughter.

Mr. SCOBLE said the plan had been in the public papers for eight or ten years past.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE said the scheme was that broached long ago in Gen. HALLECK's report.

Mr. McGEE went on to refer to the course of the American Government in strengthening the fortifications and increasing the store of munitions at Mackinaw, Rouse's Point and Niagara. He hoped the Government would be prepared for defensive measures adequate to the present emergency, and urged strongly the duty of Canada undertaking a fair share of her own defence. If so, he did not doubt that, if necessary, England would fight for our protection to her last man.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said, if his memory served him aright respecting the conversation referred to by Mr. McGEE, it took place in the early part of 1862. He had attached no importance to it. He understood Mr. SEWARD had merely expressed the opinion how, in case war should unfortunately arise, Canada might be attacked, repeating the scheme which Gen. SCOTT reported nearly half a century ago, after the close of the last war.

Mr. BROWN said he did not rise to enter into matters referred to by Mr. McGEE, much less to defend the journal of which he had spoken, which was well able to defend itself, and which would, no doubt, give him his answer, but merely to express his surprise that any one should have attempted to frighten the country with this "bugaboo" story about invasion, based upon a remark made a long time ago by Mr. SEWARD, while sitting with Messrs. GRINNELL and HART after dinner, over their wine. It would be wasting time to discuss such a thing.

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD attached more importance to the story than Mr. BROWN did. He believed that that gentleman was as sincere as any in his anxiety that defensive measures should be taken to protect this country against attack, and that he had made slighting remarks about Mr. McGEE's statement merely because he did not think it expedient to display anything like fear. He proceeded to speak of the known sentiments of Mr. SEWARD about extending the United States to the North Pole, and of his remarks made in the present Premier's house in Quebec about Canada's inevitable fate—absorption with the United States. He spoke of the increased fortifications on the frontier, and of the necessity that Canada should be prepared. He indorsed Lord GRANVILLE's remarks respecting the spirit of the people of Canada in reference to defence being in advance of the spirit of the Government, and said all that was necessary for the Government to do was to respond to the wishes of the people in such a way as to enable them to fight to advantage if attacked by any enemy. He referred to the enormous and unexpected energy displayed by the United States in the present war, indicating that if they got into a quarrel with England, the fact of being engaged in war with the South would not prevent them from engaging in a conflict with England on the Northern frontier, just as in the time of NAPOLEON I. England fought single-handed with all the European Powers. In conclusion, he thought the country would rather sympathize with the admirable remarks of Mr. McGEE than with the ideas of Mr. BROWN and Mr. HOLTON, that there was no chance of war, and that we might rest on our oars.

Mr. BROWN protested against the words put into his mouth by Mr. J. A. MACDONALD. Nothing was further from his views than that we should rest on our oars, and do nothing for our defence. [Cheers.] He had spoken entirely in regard to the story Mr. McGEE had brought up to spread alarm through the country. On the general question he indorsed a great deal of what Mr. McGEE had said, though some of his remarks were overdone. He did not think anything like the danger supposed by Mr. McGEE and Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD was to be apprehended, but agreed when the slightest degree of danger was apprehended the country ought to be prepared. He would have another opportunity of stating his views on that question.

After the recess,

Mr. GALT asked the Premier to state the views of the Government on the defence question.

Attorney-General MACDONALD said he was happy to assure the honorable member that we were at peace with all the nations of the earth—[laughter]—and that the prospect of annexation was very remote. [Laughter.] He continued to receive the most pacific assurances from all quarters. The Government, in relation to the defences of the country, would do what the country expected, but they would not be led into excessive outlay for the purpose of gratifying people who had made this subject their whole capital and stock in-trade.

MR. M'GEE'S BIG STORY.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Thursday, ridicules Mr. McGEE unmercifully under this caption, and says:

"Wishing to do Mr. McGEE a good turn, conscious that when he chose to speak the revelation he would make must still further enhance the reputation he has gained, we represented to him that it was necessary to supply the omissions from his place in parliament. He acceded to our view of the case, and last night unfolded his tale. We do not give the exact words, but here is the substance. Said Mr. McGEE: 'Mr. HOLTON told me, that THEODORE HART told him, that Mr. SEWARD had told HART, that *when* Canada was next invaded by the United States, it would be by way of Montreal, with 100,000 men.'

Here then is the basis of the big tale with which Mr. McGEE attempted to frighten us Canadians out of our propriety, and which has rankled in Mr. McGEE's mind for the last eighteen months. A gentleman, a resident of Montreal, who possesses a full share of that quality which in an American we should call national conceit, dines with a full-blooded representative of the United States. They get into an argument as to the relative merits of the two countries to which they belong. Both brag a little, and a remark made by one, which was probably elicited by a taunt from the other, is converted into a horrible threat of blood and revenge. Here is the material out of which Mr. McGEE manufactures his magniloquent manifestoes. Here the premise upon which he endeavors to convince the people of Canada that all the evils of an invasion are soon to be theirs. We doubt if there is anything to beat this even in the honorable gentleman's lately published 'History of Ireland.'

For our own part, we confess that when we read the statement at first we felt little fear, knowing that those 'three hundred thousand men' Mr. McGEE once bragged he had at his beck, would be available for the defence of the country. But if the gentleman himself were frightened why did he not warn us before? Why did he conceal the great secret so long from public view? Was it because he was a member of the Cabinet at the time the dreadful outporing of Mr. SEWARD became known to him, that he kept it deeply and darkly secure in his palpitating breast? And is it because he is not now a member of the Administration that he at this juncture brings it to light, the more to embarrass those to whom he is opposed? Are we to conclude that the dictates of patriotism, for the time silenced by the attractions of power and place, were not allowed utterance until revenge spoke in their behalf? It may be so, but we beg Mr. McGEE to remember, when he makes his next speech on the Militia bill, that the force which, eighteen months ago, he thought sufficient preparation against the designs of Mr. SEWARD, will be just as capable of defence now.

In conclusion, we would remark that Mr. McGEE acts an ungrateful part in finding fault with us for suggesting that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was his informant. The story then looked far better than it does since the correction. We had a higher opinion of Mr. McGEE's shrewdness, than to suppose he was trying to frighten the country from its propriety on such a thoroughly baseless story as that which he proclaimed with such a flourish to the House last evening."

—Brig.-Gen. Carr is in Troy on a brief leave of absence.

Kindness to our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If our people would make it a point to honor our gallant soldiers, to converse with them wherever and whenever met, and to do them little deeds of kindness, the hearts of these noble fellows would be cheered, and they would often be made happy, as they deserve to be. Besides this, we should hear many episodes of this war that will ever remain unwritten, and we should learn what a noble, grateful, and self-denying army of true patriots our great country has furnished in this war of Liberty *versus* Slavery.

Whenever I meet a soldier in a car or on a steamboat I address him as a friend, and in this way have made many pleasant acquaintances. On a steamboat, awhile since, I fell in with an invalid soldier on his way home. He had been wounded, and was quite feeble. He wanted some tea, but was out of money. I sat him down to a good supper, secured a berth for him, for which trifling kindness he thanked me with tears in his eyes, a dozen different times. In a crowded car coming from Boston to New-London, the other day, I saw every seat full and a soldier standing. I sent my little boy to him, and made room for him with us. In conversation I found he had been slightly wounded at Gettysburgh, and was suffering from rheumatism. He had a furlough, and was on his way to visit his relatives in Brooklyn. The expense of this visit, he said, "knocked three months' pay into fits." He was modest, intelligent, and exceedingly grateful for the little attention I had shown him.

The last trip I made on the Fall River steamer, the boat was crowded with soldiers and sailors. The sailors looked bluff and hearty, were orderly and cheerful, ready for a joke, yet never obtrusive. Amongst the soldiers were many of the maimed and wounded of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—some noble-looking heroes. I accosted first one and then another, until at last we got up quite a coterie. The passengers gathered around, the soldiers told their stories frankly and modestly; no boasting; they spoke like freemen, without any of that brag I have so often heard at the South. One splendid-looking fellow on crutches—a Lieutenant—spoke of the fight at Gettysburgh, the charge, the repulse; and at last got so excited, he almost "shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won." Then there was a boy, sixteen years old, wounded in the right elbow by a musket-shot at Chancellorsville. He was on his way home; had run off and enlisted nearly a year before. He looked at his wounded arm and laughed, and said he should join the Invalid Corps. Then—well there were a great many, and we had a good social time. Next morning a fine-looking fellow of the artillery got into the same carriage with me. He had lost his leg at Gettysburgh, and was going home. He looked forward to a cork leg with some impatience, but was very cheerful. He didn't stop at the same hotel that I did, and I slyly paid his fare to the driver. I'm afraid the driver exacted it again, but I hadn't impertinence enough to tell the artillerist what I had done, for fear of wounding his feelings.

If you had seen the fun which I had a short time since, when I distributed three or four baskets of oranges and pineapples amongst a returned Vermont regiment, you would have wished to join in the little contribution. Unfortunately I am not rich, and cannot afford to give every returning regiment a good dinner and a grand reception. I wish I could, for my heart warms toward them as I look at their sunburnt faces and their ragged uniforms. I know that we owe to them our liberty, our country. Out of my little means I will always contribu[illegible] can to their comfort. I will salute them [illegible] true and profound respect which I feel fo[illegible] [illegible]ble defenders of liberty, and I will do my bes[illegible] them, either on their way to the field, or when returning to the well-earned comforts of their homes. All honor to the soldiers of the Union! A REFUGEE.

Duties of Citizen Soldiers—An Excellent Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being forcibly impressed with your article on the "Peaceful Progress of the Draft," &c., in your morning edition of this date—it suggested to me the propriety of addressing you a line in connection with the duties of our citizen soldiery at this time, and therefore I take the liberty of asking your valuable influence in behalf of our National Guards.

You are doubtless aware, Sir, that on account of the draft *entire* regiments are now kept on garrison duty night and day, with an occasional furlough of two or three hours. Precautionary measures have been taken on the part of the National and State Governments which guarantee success, and, as we witness, succeeds admirably in preventing the slightest demonstration toward forcible resistance to the draft. It is the common opinion that this charming tranquillity will continue, and that the draft will be successfully enforced. From the *reliable* information I have received I would presume to say that this opinion is fully indorsed by our civil and military authorities.

Now, Sir, in view of the very quiet and orderly condition of our City, and the excellent prospect of its continuing so, would it not be as well for all practicable purposes that our regiments should be so divided into reliefs as to make the burden as light as possible, and not—as it would now seem—to impose unnecesary duty. For instance, instead of keeping a whole regiment at its armory, with one-tenth of its number on guard, and the remainder lounging about wasting time in idleness which they can illy afford to lose, I would propose that the right and left wings perform guard duty alternately every forty-eight hours.

I would not complain as a soldier of any reasonable duty—nor have I heard any unreasonable murmurings from my fellow soldiers in mine or other regiments—but I assure you on this subject to which I ask your serious consideration and action, there is but this one unanimous opinion with rank and file.

It would seem, under the circumstances, that the suggestion which I would respectfully offer to our superior officers is not only reasonable but practicable.

In case my proposition were acted upon and an emergency should occur (which is highly improbable) requiring every member of a regiment at his armory, it could certainly be accomplished in less than sixty minutes, by the well-adopted plan of twelve strokes on fire bells.

I am persuaded to believe that the suggestion I have ventured to make will meet with favor from our superior officers, whom I trust will relieve their respective commands as far as may be consistent with the duties which the times require of them, and which duties I believe are cheerfully performed notwithstanding the many personal sacrifices required.

FOR OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

Idea of a Fool.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said that only those who have no sense tell the truth. Facts also tell it with great *feeling*. You have, for instance, the taking of New-Orleans, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, which tell of the great importance of the *back way*. How many years have we been *pegging* at Charleston and Richmond? Yet Richmond is not taken; neither will be Charleston taken, as you state, in two hours, nor in two weeks, as long as we do not take it by the back way. You will, no doubt, say there is no way of getting at it; yet, allow me to tell you, that the back door to Charleston, and probably to Richmond, also is to be obtained by taking the banner to Raleigh, and rallying our forces to the banner. Will you suggest this idea of A FOOL?

A Chance to do Good.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 19, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no organization that will publish, in pamphlet form, the article which you publish to-day, from the Raleigh *Standard*, for distribution among 2,500 rebel prisoners at David's Island, and 10,000 at Fort Delaware? With the present feeling among these men (the rank and file) known to me, the effect, preparatory to their exchange, would be most salutary.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN EXILE.

A Horrible Affair.

MAN, WOMAN AND HORSE DROWNED IN THE GENESEE RIVER.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 21.

On Wednesday a man named MARTIN FLANNIGAN, who resides in Chili, at a place called Dumpling Hill, came to this city with his wife to procure his exemption from the draft, on account of being over the age required by law. They were using a horse and top-buggy procured from the livery stable of a Mr. WHITE, at Scotisville. The pair started to go home late in the evening, and were first seen about five miles south of the city, near the residence of Mr. BALLENTINE, by whose place they drove rapidly. A short distance beyond, FLANNIGAN was seen lying on a bridge, while his wife was driving on. She turned the horse and buggy back, the man was assisted in, and the woman drove on again. Both parties appeared to be considerably intoxicated. About three-fourths of a mile beyond, near the residence of Mr. CARPENTER, the couple appeared to be quarreling for the possession of the reins, during which the horse was driven against the fence. The river runs parallel with the road at this place, and has a perpendicular bank twelve feet in height. During the quarrel the animal commenced backing, throwing the horse, buggy and occupants over the bank into the river, falling into the water, eight or ten feet deep. The accident was witnessed by a daughter of Mr. CARPENTER, who seized the horse by the bits and tried to prevent it going over. She immediately ran for assistance. Upon the arrival of Mr. CARPENTER, the man was no more to be seen, and the woman was floating down the stream with her arms upraised from the water—she sank immediately. Their bodies were not recovered until next morning.

Coroner TREAT, accompanied by Dr. LANGWORTHY, proceeded to the scene of the accident, called a jury and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was, that FLANNIGAN and his wife came to their death by accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 21.

Arrived, steamship *Moses Taylor* from Panama.

Also arrived ship *Hoagley* from Boston.

Money is easy. Considerable sums continue to arrive from the East for investment in mining stocks.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells at the rate of 21@23 ₱ cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Greenbacks sell for 80 cents.

Sterling Exchange is at 48 per cent. premium.

The leading mining stocks, excepting Ophir, have declined. Ophir is worth $24 per foot, and Gould and Curreneys, $47.

There is a large amount of unemployed tonnage in port.

Some favorable charters for grain to Europe, have been made.

The political contest is active. The election takes place on the first Wednesday in September. Messrs. Weller, Tod and Robinson, are canvassing the State.

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Arrived, steamer *Moses Taylor*, from Panama.

Also arrived, ship *Hoogley*, from Boston.

Money easy. Atlantic currency exchange, 21@23 ₱ cent. premium for gold in New-York.

There is a large amount of unemployed tonnage in port.

Some favorable charters for grain to Europe have been made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Sailed steamer *St. Louis* for Panama, carrying 135 passengers and $180,000 in treasure for New-York.

The *St. Louis* has also $800,000 in treasure for England.

Sale of Prize Vessels.

The following vessels were disposed of, yesterday, at the Atlantic Dock and at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, by Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., auctioneers, by order of the United States Marshal. The prices paid are considered as the fair value of the vessels, and in some instances as more than their value.

The auctioneer's fees were $10 for each vessel sold, which, when compared with those of the late Government auctioneers, is a very great saving to those interested in the captures. The fees formerly were two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts.

The sales made were the brig *Delta*, for $8,100; purchased by R. W. TRUNDY.

Bark *Winnifred*, $12,700; to DOLLNER, POTTER & Co.
Schooner *Prince Leopold*, $2,060; to R. W. TRUNDY.
Ship *North Carolina*, $10,850; DOLLNER, POTTER & Co.
Schooner *Brothers*, $1,800; JOHN C. RAHMING.
Schooner *Victoria*, $3,600; O. M. PETTIT & Co.
Steamer *Sunbeam*, $13,700; ARTHUR LEARY.
Steamer *Onachita*, $9,800; C. H. DELAMATER.
Steamer *Elizabeth*, $23,000; THOMAS CLYDE.
Total amount of sales, $85,610.

The Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

A STATEMENT OF THEIR CONDITION.

The following certificate exhibits the sanitary condition of the rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware, where Gen. SCHOEPF is in command:

FORT DELAWARE, Aug. 19, 1863.

Having been prisoners at this fort nearly one month, and being on attendance upon the sick Confederate prisoners every morning, thereby enabled to judge of their situation, we the undersigned, Surgeons of the Confederate Army, would respectfully ask to make the following statement in regard to the health of the prisoners at this place:

On careful examination of the official list of deaths, we find from July 1, 1863, to Aug. 19, 1863, one hundred and eighty deaths, making an average of less than four per day, which, taking into consideration the large amount of prisoners confined here, there being nearly ten thousand, is exceedingly small.

In justice to the officer commanding this post we would beg leave to state that everything in his power to add to the comfort of these prisoners is being done. The sick are cared for as well as possible and new hospitals built for the accommodation of more. They are not compelled to drink water from the ditches, as is reported, but water sufficient to supply the island is brought here by boats twice daily from a distance, besides the supply of rain water constantly on hand. The barracks are being kept as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

(Signed) R. R. GOOD, Surgeon and Medical Director MORGAN's cavalry.
(Signed) E. HOLT JONES, Medical Inspector MORGAN's cavalry.
(Signed) THOMAS H. FOSTER, Surgeon MORGAN's cavalry.
(Signed) W. W. CLEAVER, Surgeon MORGAN's cavalry.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' MULTIPEDAL TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. Also a varicocele truss, supporters, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

PROVOST—CABBLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Clark, JACOB V. PROVOST to MARY, only daughter of Wm. Cabble, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

DIED.

BLACK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, in the 43d year of his age, JOSEPH BLACK, merchant, and connected for thirty years with the house of Benkard & Hutton of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 297 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

DOCKENDERFF.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Capt. ROBERT DOCKENDERFF, aged 55 years and 26 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 197 East Broadway, without further notice.

☞ Rochester, Chicago and Maine papers please copy.

DENISON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, A. CLARKSON DENISON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Timothy's Church, 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Monday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 21, Mrs. MARIA R. M. GILBERT, wife of George B. Gilbert, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 248 West 12th-st.

HARRISON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 21, EMMA, the beloved wife of Geo E. Harrison, in the 29th year of her age, formerly of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 10th-st., near 6th-av., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NEALE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, NETTIE P. NEALE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston.

Her remains were taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

WATTLES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 22, JAMES DENISON, son of Alden and Helen Bininger Wattles, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 175 Dean-st.

WITHERELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday evening, Aug. 21, from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., Capt. ALPHEUS WITHERELL, Company F, Seventh regiment New-Jersey Vols., aged 27 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and members of the Second regiment N. J. S. M., the members of regiments N. J. Volunteers now in the city, the officers and members of Americus Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, the members of the Jersey City Fire Department, and the members of Mechanics' Lodge No. 66, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 445.—Aug. 22, 1863.

46, 17, 2, 73, 1, 59, 37, 3, 66, 36, 75, 44, 34, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 446.—Aug. 22, 1863.

61, 59, 43, 67, 46, 87, 42, 30, 57, 68, 19, 64, 32, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, YOUNG[illegible] brother of the pastor of Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. W. LORD at 7¾ o'clock P. M. On the following SABBATH, the pastor, Rev. [illegible]FRED COOKMAN, will be at home and will preach MORNING and EVENING.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY at Hall No. 954 Broadway, cor. 23d-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon conference as formerly held, at Dodworth Hall; collection taken to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at the same place.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—"Children's Service," as usual, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Come and unite wi[illegible]. Strangers and others cordially invited. Direct [illegible] through Broadway to Worth-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, W[illegible] preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, [illegible]st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *The R[illegible] leads through Darkness*—Ps. 30, 5. Subject in the evening: *Woman as a Mother.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOT[illegible] Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, in the morning at 10½. Subject: *The Righteousness of God as Man[illegible] in the Justification of the Believer*; at 3 P. M., [illegible]eration. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats [illegible]

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. B. M. GENING, of New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison [illegible] Catharine sts. Preaching by Rev. A. McGLASHAN, pastor elect, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Services also on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Williamsburgh.—Rev. G. W. LORD, an eminent lawyer and preacher, late of Poughkeepsie, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public is invited.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—NEAR EAST Broadway. Rev. HENRY A. HARLOW, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Rector of St Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. CHAS. NEWMAN, LATE OF TORRINGFORD, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, Aug. 23, 1863, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. Bible Class meeting in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn, will reopen on SUNDAY, the 23d inst. Rev. Dr. BACKUS, of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner Grand and Crosby sts., (in the basement,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. DR. S. B. BELL WILL PREACH IN the church in 5[illegible]th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. THEODORE S. BROWN WILL preach in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the afternoon at 3½

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

100,000 CONSCRIPTS AND EXEMPTS wanted to buy the new humorous song, "How are you, Conscript." Marked post paid on receipt of 25 cents by Henry Tollman & Co., publishers, No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG—BLANK BOOK manufacturers, wholesale booksellers and stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

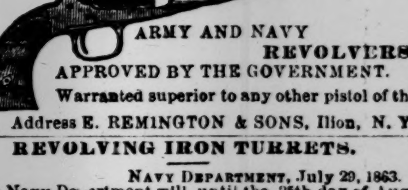
READY, (OFFICIAL,) THE UNITED STATES Conscription Law, or National Militia Act. Price 5 cents. J. W. FORTUNE, No. 102 Centre-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call from the Central Committee, an election for three Delegates and three Alternates to represent this Ward in the Union State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 47th-st. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN THATCHER, President.
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT, Secretary.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August. receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 21 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 22, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81.Co.Cl	107
14,000	U.S. 5s,'74. Co Cl	99⅜
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes...Oct.&Ap.	107
12,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr. c.N	99⅝
3,000	do	99¾
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s.'90	66
20,000	Mo. State 6s	70½
8,000	Cal. State 7s	114
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s	107
5,000	E. 4thM. Bs	109
3,500	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	105
4,000	Mich. S. S. F.	110
3,000	Alt. & T. H.In.B.	88
20,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	88½
[illegible]	do	89
[illegible]	C.& N. W. 2d	67
[illegible]	do	68
[illegible]	D. L. & W. 2 M. B	113
[illegible]	Mil. & P.D.C.1st.	104½
[illegible]	N. J. C. 1st M. '65.	103½
[illegible]	Ft. W. & C.3d.	87
[illegible]	[illegible] & P. 4th M.	82
6,000	Miss. & Mo. L.Gr.	58
20	Manhattan Bank	140
30	do	139
21	Mechanics' Bank	116
10	Bank of Commerce	103
2	Bank State N. Y.	105
25	Commonw'lth B'k.	99
20,000	Am. Gold	124⅞
2,900	do	124¾
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2
300	Canton Co	33¼
350	do	33
100	do	32⅞
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28½
600	do	28¾
50	do	28⅞
500	do b5	29
100	do	29
200	Quicksilv. M.Co.	47
200	do b10	47½
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	35
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	131½
200	do	131
650	do	130⅞
50	do ....b10.	130⅞
400	do	130¾
100	do ....s3.	130
50	do b5	130⅞
2800	Erie R.	121
900	do	120¼
500	do b10	121
800	do	120¼
400	do ....b10.	120½
400	do	120⅝
50	do s10	120¼
300	do s10	120
50	Chi. & Alt. P.	93
[illegible]	[illegible] Miami R.	125
300	Chic. & Alt. R.	82

400	Erie R. Pref.	110
100	do ....b30.	110¼
100	do ....b10.	110
200	do ....b30.	110
300	do	109¾
500	do	109⅞
100	do	109⅞
600	Harlem R.	175
300	do	174
100	do	173
500	do	172¾
1000	do	172½
66	Harlem R. Prf.	153
50	Hud. R. R.	148½
100	do	148
500	Reading Railroad	119¾
1500	do	119½
1000	do	119¾
200	do ....s30.	119
1400	do	119
50	Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
100	do	117½
900	M. So. & N. Ind.R.	108
200	do	108⅛
500	do	108⅜
500	do ....b10.	108⅜
200	do	108⅜
50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	133
450	Ill. Cen. R. S.	126
850	do	126½
600	do	127
1100	do b10	127
200	do	126¾
100	Clev. & Pitts.R.b10.	103
500	do ....b10.	102¼
2000	do	102
300	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
350	do	111½
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	121
2000	do	121⅛
200	do ....b3.	122
100	do	121⅝
100	Chic. & R. I. R. b10.	114
50	do	113⅛
300	do	113
100	do b10	113
200	do	112
100	do	111⅛
300	do	111
500	do	110⅞
150	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	78
100	do	77⅞
200	do b30	79
100	Tol. & Wab.	80
200	do	81
400	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	91
25	do	90⅞
400	Alt. & T. H. R.	62½
100	Al. & Ter. H. P.	85
400	Chic & N. W. R.	35
150	do	34¾
200	do	34½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	124
100	Cumberland	29
100	Canton Co	32¾
200	Quartz Hill M. Co.	20¼
100	N. Y. Guano Co.	25⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131
50	do ....s10.	131
100	Erie Railroad	119⅞
100	do c	119⅞
100	do ....s3.	119¾
100	do	119⅞
100	do ....c.	119⅞
400	do ....s3.	119⅞
2200	do b3	119⅞
150	do	119⅞
1500	Erie Railway Pr.	109⅞
600	do ....c.	109⅞
700	do	109⅞
200	do ....b3.	109¼
500	do	109¾
1500	Harlem Railroad	174
500	do ....c.	174
200	do	174½
100	do	174¾
800	do	174⅞
650	do	175
500	Reading R. b3	119½
500	do	119¾
2200	do	119⅞

300	M. So. & N. I. R. ....c.	108
1200	do	108
1000	do	108⅛
200	do ....c.	108⅛
500	do	108⅛
700	do ....bnw.	108⅛
500	do	108⅛
100	do ....b10.	108⅛
350	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	138
100	do	138¾
100	do	139
200	Ill. Cen. R. b30	127
800	do	127
850	do	127¼
600	Clev. & P. R. c	101⅞
1500	do	102
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
300	do	111½
500	do	111¼
300	do	111⅛
200	Clev. & T. R.	122⅞
200	do ....b3.	122½
100	Chi & R. Is	112⅞
500	Chic. & N. W.	35
200	T. H. & Alt. P.	87
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91½
200	do	91⅞
[illegible]	do b3	91¾
200	do	91¾

SATURDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Share Market, to-day, exhibited the customary excitement of the present highly speculative season, and the fluctuations from hour to hour in the leading Railways were equal to 1½ @2 ℘ cent, in some instances, 3@4 ℘ cent. The closing prices in the afternoon was generally upward, and particularly strong on New-York Central and Harlem. The first sold at 133 ℘ cent, ex-dividend, and the last at 178½@179 ℘ cent. Erie shares left off 2½ ℘ cent. higher than on Friday night. Rock Island after touching 110½ sold up to 114 ℘ cent, and Illinois Central rose to 1[illegible]27 ℘ cent. The Government and State Stocks were steady. The price of Gold Coin fell [illegible] ℘ cent. on the news from Charleston, and Exchange on London closed 137@137½ ℘ cent. There was no Second session of the Stock Exchange Board. On the Street the prices closed about as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125⅛	124	Harlem Pref.	153	151½
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	119	119
N. Y. Central	130⅞	133	Mich. Southern	107½	108⅛
Erie	117¾	120¾	Mich Guarant'd	131½	133
Erie Preferred	109⅜	109⅞	Illinois Cen	125	126½
Hudson	148	148	Pittsburgh	101⅞	102
Pacific Mail	230	231	Fort Wayne	91	91¾
Harlem	170	179	Rock Island	111½	114
Canton	32½	32¾	Northwest	35½	34½
Prairie du Chien	82	78	Galena	112	112
Texas. Cer., new	99½	99¾	Reading	120	120
Toledo	122⅛	122			

The Exports of Gold this week are very moderate, say $316,000, of which $143,000 went out to-day. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6 ℘ cent.; the supply reported easy to-day. The receipts into the Treasury to-day, for the Popular Loan are $680,800, of which $425,000 deposited by the Loan Agency and $255,800 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,229,996; for Customs, $169,000; Payments, $4,683,707; Balance, $26,162,542.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	112½
Manhattan	140	Market	100
Union	113	Nassau	100
America	123	Corn Exchange	105
City	140	Continental	97
Phenix	110	Marine	153
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	103	Importers & Traders	109
Broadway	165	Park	120
Bank of N. America	100	Manufac. & Mer.	95
Hanover	98½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76.	128	Chi & N. W. 1sts	89
Erie fourths, '80	108⅛	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Hud. R. seconds, SF '85	117	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. con., '67	105	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101½
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	111	Gal. & Chic. 1sts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	New-Jersey C. firsts	103½
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101¾
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
N. Ind. Gosh. line, '68	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
M. S. & N. Ind.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	57
Ill. Cen. '75	115		

Speech of Gen. Sickles at Saratoga.

The following is a full report of the speech of Gen. Sickles at Saratoga last Friday evening, made in response to a serenade:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is embarrassing to be the sole recipient of honors which others should share. I am quite aware that I am mainly indebted for this graceful compliment to your just admiration for the brilliant conduct of the Third army corps at Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh. So far, however, as I am permitted to receive your visit as an expression of personal regard, I thank you heartily for it. A day at Saratoga reminds us of anything but war. The sacrifices of the North, great as they have been, have not, apparently, disturbed our pleasures nor diminished our resources. One more campaign—in which the army and navy shall feel that their valor and devotion are appreciated by the nation—and this sad war will then end in the reestablishment of the National Government over all the possessions of the United States. It is not too much to say that we have already accomplished more than was deemed possible by warlike nations and high military authority in Europe; and when the declining energies of the rebellion relinquish the sword, now held with a feeble grasp, this country will take its place in the foremost rank of nations; we will enter upon a career of grandeur and renown which no imagination has foreseen, and no human agency can arrest. Among those present I am gratified to notice the familiar and cherished faces of old friends. To these it will not be without interest to know that I shall be in command of my corps when the next battle is fought. It is reserved for the Army of the Potomac to make the final and decisive campaign against the last and greatest of the armies of the rebellion. I have had the honor to belong to the Army of the Potomac during my brief military service—with it, and especially with the Third army corps, my destiny is cast; proud of my association with so many heroes, their fortunes will ever be mine—and nothing can be dearer to me than their honor and fame, and happiness. When the enemies of the Republic lay down their arms—when Charleston and Chattanooga, and Richmond are garrisoned by Federal troops; when the Constitution and the laws, and the flag of the Union are recognized from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—as now they are honored and loved from the Penobscot to the Susquehanna—then, and not until then, will we have an honorable peace. Meanwhile, those who are most impatient for the termination of hostilities should do all they can in aid of the Government and the army; those who are willing to impair the authority of the Government, and seek the Southern hand which spurns them, let them not be unmindful that they contribute to the worst of calamities—the recognition of a hostile and hateful Confederacy. Separation is war, endless war; union is peace. My friends, good night, and farewell.

THE CATASTROPHE AT COHOES.

Destruction of Hurst's Shoddy Manufactory—Three Killed and Nineteen Injured.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 18.

At about 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, an alarm of fire was given in Cohoes in consequence of the breaking out of a fire in the basement picking-room of the jacket and shoddy manufactory of Richard Hurst, on Mohawk-street, near its intersection with Remsen-street. The alarm brought the village, Waterford and Lansingburgh machines upon the ground. A steamer from this city was sent for, but some time was consumed in obtaining the requisite permission for it to leave the city. The Rankin was finally dispatched, and she reached the fire in eighteen minutes from the time she left the engine-house. She reached Cohoes at 11¾ o'clock. She might have been there half an hour before had she been authorized to leave when the request for her aid first reached her officers, or when her horses were in harness.

Mr. Hurst owned as well as occupied the building. It was of brick, five stories high above the basement—62 by 64 feet. Some fifty hands were employed in it, about three-fourths of them women.

The spread of the fire was very rapid—it originated near the wooden elevator, and the elevator was near the stair-case that communicated with all the five stories of the building. The fire ran up the elevator—it communicated with the stairway—in a moment the means of egress by the stairway and front door was cut off—and there was no other way of escape above the basement, except by the windows. The basement was instantly in flames—most of the operatives were in upper rooms—a high wind prevailed at the time, and rushed through the burning elevator, carrying away the stairway and giving the upper stories over to almost instant destruction.

The scene was fearful. The terrible tragedy at the New-York school did not exceed it in horror. The fire forced the inmates upward—at the windows of the third, fourth and fifth stories, there were a score of females vainly shrieking for help. No means of escape were offered—not a rope or a ladder were available. The poor girls had either to jump from a fearful height or be burned to cinders where they stood. The streets were by this time filled with horror-stricken spectators, and the frenzied relatives and friends of the apparently death-doomed inmates of the building. Nearly connected were the factory of Mr. Gregory, and a branch of the Harmony Mills. The panic or frenzy communicated itself to the occupants of these buildings so strongly that it required force, in some instances, to prevent them from jumping from the upper windows upon the street.

The people from the shoddy mill leaped from windows both in front and rear. Some who jumped at the rear escaped with but little or no injury—alighting upon a large pile of coal. Others were fearfully injured, and some—we know not how many—were destroyed with the building. Some leaped upon a wooded building a few feet below them, but having so steep a roof that it afforded them but little protection. Several, however, were saved at this point; others, it is feared, fell in the space between the main building and this wooden structure, and so perished; while others (how many is not known) perished in the flames, and a still greater number were injured by leaping from the upper windows. When we were on the ground, at five o'clock, the following were known to be lost: Anna Lyons, Mary Downie, Kate Donnelly. Among those who jumped from the building, and were injured, were Bridget McDermott (both legs broken), Mrs. Hayden, Lizzie Clark, Kate Flynn, Kate Redmond, and Mary Rooney. Coroner Brannon, of West Troy, had arrived. One body was brought in which was so horribly burnt that it was with difficulty identified, and perhaps would not have been, but for a ring on the finger.

How many lives were lost it will be difficult to determine, until the ruins are thoroughly explored. It is reported that at six o'clock last evening six bodies had been recovered. However this may be, there is no doubt but the reports of the afternoon, some of them given in the Albany papers, were greatly exaggerated as respects the loss of life.

The neighboring buildings were for some time in danger, but they were saved with a damage not exceeding $2,000. The loss on the Hurst building and stock is set down at from $27,000 to $30,000. The insurance amounts to about $17,000.

It is to be hoped that this fearful disaster will have, at least, a tendency to a benevolent result in legislation. There should be a law that would effectually prevent the occupation by large numbers of operatives of a building not provided with proper means of egress. The provision should be made to embrace also public halls and schools. No person or Corporation should be allowed to set such traps as that of Hurst's for the immolation and massacre of people.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

To the manner of constructing the building can be attributed every life lost and accident. The three lower stories could be entered both from front and rear, while the only method of egress from the fourth and fifth stories was through the front entrance, where the fire was raging.

In five minutes after the fire commenced, the windows of the upper stories were crowded with terrified females, and there followed a scene not soon to be forgotten by the spectators.

Amid screams and cries for help, they leaped from the windows, some for the roof on an adjoining building, fifteen feet below the fourth story, and others for the ground. The injuries noted below were principally received in this manner.

The operatives of the building numbered about one hundred, but those in the lower stories easily escaped through the rear entrance, so that the only casualties that occurred were among those employed in the upper stories.

The reports of yesterday were greatly exaggerated. But three lives were lost—Kate Donnelly, Maggie Downey and Annie Lyons. The father of the latter has been severely afflicted lately, having lost four members of his family since April.

The following were seriously injured:

Martha McIntyre—arm broken.
Mary Ann Smith—injury in shoulder.
Kate Flynn—injured internally.
Lizzie Clark—badly injured in breast and shoulder.
Mary Collins—injured in back badly.
Mary Maloney—injured in side and back.
Bridget McDermott—back and ankle.
Margaret Osborn—side and wrist.
Michael Moran—hip, back and breast.
Ellen Williams—badly bruised in jumping from the fifth story on to a coal heap, striking on side and head.
Elizabeth Williams—bruised in jumping from the fourth story.
Priscilla Nichols—badly bruised in back and shoulder.
Mrs. Deborah Cole—an aged lady, badly injured by a board thrown from the roof of an adjoining building.
Mary Barry—injured in head, side, and foot.
Mary Ann King—badly burned.
Julia King—thigh dislocated.
Kate Redman—head and side.
Margaret Sheldon—back considerably bruised.
Mary Rooney—injured in side and limbs.

None of these are supposed to be dangerous. All the operatives are now accounted for; none are missing.

Mr. Hurst values the property as follows:

Stock in building	$8,000
Machinery	9,000
Belting and building	10,000
Total	$27,000

Total insurance, $16,500—mostly by Babcock, agent, Troy, of which the Corn Exchange Company has $6,000.

THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 18.

Our reporter visited the scene of the conflagration at the Hurst Mill, at Cohoes, this morning. The excitement in the village in consequence of the catastrophe was unabated. Hundreds had visited the ruins from this city and surrounding country since the flames had been subdued, and everything in the village wore a mournful aspect.

The scene at the time of the conflagration, which was witnessed by so many—occurring as it did at so early an hour of the day—is represented as of the most sickening character. The rapidity with which the flames spread to all parts of the mill caused the wildest excitement; and many returned soldiers, who had been through a number of battles, and who assisted in rescuing the inmates, say that nothing they ever witnessed had such terrible effect upon them as to see the poor frail creatures literally roasting alive.

The agonies and shrieks of the fated inmates can be better imagined than described; but fortunate for them, owing to the rapidity of the progress of the fiery element, the grim monster Death soon put an end to their sufferings, and their bodies were shortly consigned to ashes.

A large number of men were at work this forenoon in pulling down the dangerous portions of the walls that remained standing, for the purpose of making it safe for them to search for the missing bodies. So far, at least eight are known to be among the smouldering ruins.

Margaret Downey, a girl aged 20 years, whose sister, the only relative she had in Cohoes, worked in another mill, is known to be lost. Also Anna Lyons, aged 15 years, who worked in the same room with the former. Miss Lyons' father is a grocer, and resides on the corner of Remsen and Howard streets. Both these girls were seen at one of the upper windows, making preparations to jump out, when they were noticed to suddenly fall backward into the flames surrounding them and disappear. They were either pulled back by others in their rear, else the floor had fallen through with them.

Four other females were seen at another window in the same story at the same time, who are known to be lost, and others, it is said, in another story window. Their names are not known as yet. Several strangers, apparently of French descent, had been at work only a few days in the mill, who had no relatives in the village, and who are among those lost.

Two females—one of them a girl named Donaldson—jumped boldly from the fourth story window, and escaped without a scratch.

The death of Miss Donnelly suspended as she was from the window by means of her hoop skirt catching in a nail, her head, feet and arms being literally roasted, was one of the most horrible features of the occurrence. She was not caught upon a ladder as stated yesterday. Had there been a long ladder against the building, all would perhaps have escaped.

There being no ladders of the requisite length in the neighborhood, many saved themselves by jumping into the arms of those on the short ladders below. Mrs. Hoolahan saved herself in this way, and escaped with but slight bruises.

A plank was placed as a bridgeway between one of the upper stories of the mill and Mr. Hurst's house, adjoining, and many escaped by walking it. Nervous and timid girls, who, on ordinary occasions, would not have dared to cross a tressle-bridge, ventured over this narrow and frail passage, at its giddy height.

Four girls were saved from imminent danger of death by Mr. John Drysel, who placed one end of a plank in one of the upper story windows, and standing upon a ladder placed against the building near by, held the other end upon its rounds—the young women walking out until he caught them in his arms, and then passing down the ladder.

One of the girls lost started to pass down a short ladder with two others, but stopped on the way to remark to the others that she was ashamed of her position. The three then stood a moment in a window, and the flames soon after bursting out from this window, they are supposed to have perished together.

A young man named Whittemore was on the roof of the burning mill. A young woman who had fled to the eaves sprang toward him. He caught her with one arm, and as he did so, his grasp with the other hand broke, and they rolled together toward an opening in the roof from which the flames were dashing madly up. On the very edge of the abyss he succeeded by desperate efforts in getting another hold, and clinging still to his companion, they were both saved.

Mr. Hurst was not at home at the time the fire began, and Mr. Drysel, who saved several lives, succeeded also in rescuing from the flames all his valuable papers and money.

Mrs. Ellen Cole had her back badly sprained and leg broken, by jumping out from the fourth story window. Her daughter, who jumped out immediately after the fall and injury of the mother, received scarcely an injury.

Mrs. Lewis, residing on Mohawk-street, had her back sprained and hip injured.

Mary Ann Collins, living on Mohawk-street, was injured internally. It is feared that some blood-vessels were ruptured, and the case is considered dangerous.

Ellen Roach, residing on Saratoga-street, broke the tendons of her foot by jumping.

Lizzie Lee, residing on Mohawk-street, was injured in the back by her fall, seriously but not dangerously.

It is considered very remarkable that so many of those who were in the building escaped death or dreadful injury. This is rendered more noticeable by the fact that there was such an utter want of presence of mind among the endangered women.

Many of them, after they had escaped from the mill unhurt, ran around in a state of the wildest excitement, screaming and exclaiming that they surely were burned.

The awful lesson of the tragedy is being improved to-day. In other mills, where no adequate modes are provided for escape under like circumstances of danger, rope and wooden ladders are already being secured, and one agent, it is said, is talking about placing a patent escape on every story of the mill under his charge. It is evident that everybody believes there has been a want of proper precaution in guarding against such casualties.

It is proposed to put on foot a subscription for the benefit of the injured, and the relatives of those who were killed. Some will be placed in circumstances to need liberal aid, and it is not to be doubted that this will be furnished them with the generosity which always marks the conduct of the working people, when touched by the misfortunes of their own class.

The Facts About John Morgan and His Men in the Ohio Penitentiary.

From the Christian Advocate of this week.

In your last issue you copy from a daily paper an article in relation to the noted highway robber and murderer, John Morgan, and the gang confined with him in the Ohio Penitentiary, in which are some errors. It may not be a matter of much consequence to the public to know any further of the *status* of Morgan, except that he is in safe custody in the care of our vigilant and inflexible Warden, N. Merion, Esq., where he will remain in all security till removed by proper authority.

There are sixty-eight of Morgan's officers in the prison. They occupy the south side of the new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are locked up separately in cells at 7 o'clock in the evening, and are unlocked at about 7 in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through the day, which is, perhaps, 150 feet long and 12 feet wide. At 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. they are conducted to the common dining hall, and have prison fare, with, I believe, the addition of coffee and sugar, and some few articles furnished by themselves.

Morgan had no "belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes." His valuables amounted to twenty-three dollars and a butternut breast-pin. The amount of our Government and postal currency found on the persons of the other officers, was not large. They had considerable sums in Confederate money.

Morgan and his men are all shaved, and trimmed, in accordance with the rule of the institution. This is the custom, I suppose, for two reasons; first, to secure personal cleanliness; second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners, so that detection would be more easy, in case of an attempt to escape.

They do not attend our chapel services. The reason is obvious. It would bring a crowd of visitors, attracted by curiosity; and besides, our services are too loyal to suit traitors. All who desire Bibles are supplied from the prison library, and, by permission of the warden, I sent down, for distribution among them, a large number of the volumes of the "Christian Library."

In appearance, Morgan looks like a man addicted to worldly pleasure. He is full six feet high, straight and well built, with an elastic step, and something of a commanding presence. His upper-lip is short and somewhat sunken, so that his front teeth are slightly exposed. His complexion is sandy, and the hair quite thin on the top of his head. He looks to be an ordinary man, intellectually. He has, however, one of the qualifications of a good commander—*He knows how to obey!* He conforms strictly to the rules of the establishment, and enjoins obedience on the part of his fellow-prisoners.

Col. Cluke is three or four inches taller than Morgan, very slender, with a thin, sharp face, and resolute eye. I suppose, from his appearance, he has more dash and daring than Morgan himself.

Basil Duke is a small man, firmly built, and muscular. His complexion is dark, and his eyes and head indicate some mind and a bad heart. He is much the most intelligent looking man of the crowd.

I only speak of them as they *appear*. I have no intercourse with any of them, except as I have met three or four in the hospital. I see and talk with them there, as I do with the other sick.

J. L. GROVER, Chaplain O. P.

Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863.

A Speck of War in Fulton County, Illinois.

A COLLISION BETWEEN A DETACHMENT OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S CAVALRY AND A BAND OF COPPERHEADS—TWO MEN KILLED AND A NUMBER CAPTURED.

From the Peoria Transcript, Aug. 15.

We learn from parties who came up from Havana last evening, that Provost-Marshal Westlake, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of seventy cavalry, made a descent on a nest of deserters and Copperheads in Isabel township, Fulton County, opposite Havana, Friday night. A fight ensued, in which two or more of the deserters were reported killed, some ten or a dozen men captured, and the rest dispersed. Yesterday morning the cavalry were at Bernadotte on their way to Lewiston with their prisoners. The greatest excitement existed throughout that section, and it was reported at Havana that the Copperheads were rushing to arms, threatening to drive the cavalry from the country.

It will be recollected that it was in Isabel Township where the books of the enrolling officer were lately taken away and the officer driven off. A fellow named Lane, one of the parties engaged in the affair was among those arrested by the cavalry. The Copperheads of Isabel have been drilling for several weeks, and parties who came by Lane's house on Thursday evening previous to the descent of the cavalry, say that at least two hundred men were gathered there, doubtless to prevent his arrest.

Reports were brought into Havana yesterday that the enraged Copperheads of Isabel were about to cross the river and take vengeance on Havana, when the people of that place, without respect to party, closed their places of business, armed, and placed themselves in a condition to give the villains a warm reception. They did not, however, make their appearance. The reports from across the river were made, doubtless, by excited parties, and our informant says they were no doubt exaggerated, but he gives us the above as the nearest to reliability that he could obtain. There is no doubt that the cavalry had an encounter with the Copperheads, and "scooped up" quite a number of prisoners, and may have killed one or two.

How our Prisoners are Treated.

RETURN OF CAPTURED PHILADELPHIANS.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 17.

We this morning had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Lieut. Joseph T. Lea, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, (Collis' Zouaves,) and Lieut. Maguire, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, both of whom have just returned home after an imprisonment in Virginia. Lieut. Lea had been wounded at Chancellorsville, and on the 21st July, while endeavoring to rejoin his regiment, was captured near Harper's Ferry by a scouting party of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry. Lieut Maguire was in a private house at Winchester, sick with typhoid fever, at the time of the evacuation of the town by Gen. Milroy, and was taken prisoner by a rebel Major, who subsequently evinced his true character by robbing the invalid of his money—about $200—watch and clothing. Lieut. Lea was taken to Winchester, and when Ewell's corps—the rear guard of Lee's army—passed through the town on their southward march, the two officers, with fifteen others and a number of privates and negroes, were escorted to Staunton. Seven of the officers were surgeons, who were compelled to submit to all the hardships and indignities suffered by their comrades. After two days' sojourn at Staunton, whither they had walked, the prisoners were drawn up in line, and the Provost-Marshal demanded, by authority of Adjt.-Gen. Cooper, their private funds. Lieuts. Lea and Maguire and Maj. Parnell, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, while in line, tore up their currency, Southern shinplasters, which they had exchanged for "greenbacks," giving one dollar for five and six, and handed the officer the fragments. The act was appreciated, and consignment to a cell twenty feet square, filthy and badly ventilated, with forty criminals, handcuffed and chained, the punishment. Every indignity conceivable was here heaped upon them, and upon remonstrating their lives were threatened. After forty-eight hours of incarceration a protest was regarded and they were released and sent back to their former camp. The same evening the three, with Surgeon Schoales, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon Steadman, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, eluded the guard and started for the mountains west of Staunton.

For eleven nights they continued to traverse the mountain ranges, the intervening days being devoted to sleep and rest, and at length, on Wednesday last, reached Petersburgh in Western Virginia, the headquarters of Gen. Averill.

During the perilous trip they subsisted partially on berries, and at one point were fed and guided by some brave and loyal women. They also passed within a few miles of a ravine in the Shenandoah mountains, in which were secreted about two thousand rebel deserters and conscripts, who had been attacked more than once by Imboden's cavalry, but always repulsed them. Several of Imboden's men had also deserted, and two weeks ago no less than three hundred left their ranks in a body.

The escaped prisoners had ample opportunity to converse with the rebel soldiers, and are impressed with the belief that is becoming generally current that the so-called Confederacy is on its last legs. The army has become much demoralized since the invasion of loyal soil, and the only drawback from coming North was the fear that they would be impressed into our regular army.

There were no fortifications at Staunton, and with the exception of a Provost Guard of about one hundred boys under eighteen years of age, no military protection to the town or the millions of dollars worth of stores there deposited.

Address of Gen. W. T. Sherman to his Troops.

Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Mississippi,
Camp on Black River, Miss., July 27.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps:

When in the progress of the war time and opportunity presents a favorable occasion, it is well we should pause and reflect upon the past. In November of last year we were mostly at Helena and Memphis. The enemy lay in force, behind intrenchments of his own choice, at the Tallahatchie, boastful of his power and strength, defiant and insulting in tone. In combination with our fellow-soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, we advanced directly against him, while a force from Helena, thrust laterally at Grenada, made him leave in haste and confusion, and fall behind the Yalabusha and the Yazoo, with Vicksburgh and its frowning hills and batteries as his impregnable stronghold. It then became our part of the grand drama to strike this stronghold, and we moved against it with expedition and a firm resolution to succeed. But there are in war, as in peace, limits to the power of the bravest men, and we failed to carry by a dash the line of bluffs and forts that had been prepared with consummate art, and defended by a brave and skillful enemy. Not daunted, we drew off to prepare anew for a more powerful blow. Time offered the opportunity, instead of waiting in idleness, we turned against Arkansas Post, and by a quick and skillful movement we reduced and captured Fort Hindman, with all its garrison and material of war. Then returning to the original purpose of the campaign, we were again at Young's Point, and began that series of preparations which has resulted in final success. The labor and toil of those dark and gloomy months were not spent in vain. The gunboat fleet, commanded by Admiral Porter, explored every bayou and creek of the network of streams that afforded any chance of reaching the land above Vicksburgh, and it was our pleasing task, when, in March last, during one of these expeditions, the safety of our gunboat fleet was threatened, to hasten through water and swamp, and canebrake and storm, to its assistance, and we now know that to the labor and energy then displayed the country owes to us, in a great measure, the safety of the iron-clads which have done so much to open the Mississippi.

At last, when it was demonstrated that nature and art had made Vicksburgh impregnable from the river, on its north side, and our General-in-Chief had resolved to reach it from the south, we aided much in passing the necessary fleet of boats before Vicksburgh, and when the first battle was to begin at Grand Gulf, we had the important but ungrateful task of deceiving our enemy by a feigned attack on Haines' Bluff. That feint or diversion was perfectly successful, and for weeks we succeeded admirably in confusing and deceiving the enemy as to our purposes, and contributed largely thereby in gaining a successful foothold on land below Vicksburgh. There, by a rapid march we overtook our comrades, and with them swept the enemy before us to Jackson and back again to Vicksburgh, reaching, after unexampled skill, the very points we had aimed to secure in December.

Of the siege of Vicksburgh it ill becomes your commander now to speak. That the Fifteenth army corps has performed its full share of labor or fighting, our General-in-Chief has borne full testimony, and our colors will ever bear, in proud remembrance of that great historical event, the appropriate mark. But before the fall of that city, one of the most skillful generals in the mighty rebellion, was known to be hurrying to our rear with a large army, threatening our safety, and boasting that he would not only relieve his comrades of the beleagured city, but destroy and annihilate our whole army. We were, in part, called from our trenches to watch this dangerous enemy, and it is now known that our watchfulness baffled his purposes, and when at last, on the very birthday of the nation, Vicksburgh fell helpless and a penitent into our military power, we were called on, without rest, to drop the pick, and seize the musket, and drive away that enemy, which had insolently threatened our very existence. History affords few parallels of the rapidity and success of this march. Vicksburgh surrendered on the 4th of July. We crossed Black River on the 8th, and on the 10th we had forced the enemy to take refuge behind his trenches at Jackson. Again we had to resort to the pick and shovel, but our enemy, reading his certain doom in the fall of Vicksburgh, availed himself of the cover of the night and fled across the Pearl River, and the Valley of the Mississippi became at last free of the presence of a hostile army. Having then destroyed the Great Central Railroad for one hundred miles in extent, and thereby made it useless to our foe in after campaigns, we have quietly returned to our camps and supplies, ready for any new events that may require our services.

Your Commander, in thus briefly reciting the events of the past seven months, thinks, in them, every officer and man has got good reason to flatter himself that in producing the grand results he has borne part. In after years, it will be the subject of pride to himself and children, and we know our fellow-countrymen of the North were wild with joy when the telegraph spread the good tidings that the Mississippi was again made free by the courage and perseverance of their brave volunteers, and that once more every American could steam up and down this majestic river without fearing the hissing shell or whizzing bullet of a foe from its ambushed shores. Let the magnificent result give to all new hope and assurance that by discipline, by patient industry, by courage and confidence in our country and cause, the United States of America will, instead of sinking into Mexican anarchy, arise with proud honor and glory, and become what Washington designed it—*the freest and best regulated Government on earth.*

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'ng.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Welsh, commanding First division, Ninth army corps, died in Cincinnati on Friday last, of disease contracted during the late campaign before Vicksburgh and in pursuit of Johnston. Gen. Welsh commenced his military career as a private, at the outbreak of the Mexican war, and was one of the first citizens of Cincinnati to volunteer. The company with which he was connected failing to enter the service, he crossed to Kentucky and enlisted in the Second Kentucky Volunteers. He was wounded at Buena Vista, and promoted for gallantry to a Lieutenancy in one of the new regiments of Regulars. At the commencement of the rebellion Gen. Welsh entered the service as a Captain in the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, from his native town, Columbia, Penn. He was soon afterward elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. At the expiration of the three months' service he was appointed to the colonelcy of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, with which he served in South Carolina, and afterward under Gen. Burnside, in the Ninth army corps, the greater part of the time in command of a brigade. He commanded a brigade at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in both of which engagements he distinguished himself, and won the recommendation of Gens. Burnside, Parke and Wilcox, which procured him promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General at the close of the last session of Congress. Since his promotion he has served in the Ninth corps, successively commanding the First brigade and First division. His health gave way under the arduous pursuit of Johnston, capture of Jackson, and subsequent severe march on return to Vicksburgh. As a soldier, Gen. Welsh has always served with distinction, commanding obedience and attracting affectionate regard from all under him. As a man, he was true in every sense of the word. His remains were taken to his native place for interment.

Col. Jas. B. McKean.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Col. James B. McKean, who organized the gallant Seventh-seventh New-York regiment, while a Member of Congress, and commanded it in several engagements, having lost his health in the service, has been honorably discharged at his own request. The following is his farewell address to his regiment:

Saratoga Springs, July 26, 1863.

To the Seventy-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers:

Soldiers: When, returning from my seat in the Federal Congress, in the Summer of 1861, I called on my constituents to rise in defence of our imperilled country, you rallied at my call and demanded that I should lead you. Yielding to your demand, and to what seemed the voice of duty, I became your Colonel. I cannot express, nor need I, for you know how much you have made me love you. Your cheerful obedience to my every command, aye, to my every request; your proficiency in drill and discipline; your patriotic performance of every duty, and patient endurance of every hardship; your stern steadiness under fire, and your brilliant bayonet charges, have long since commanded my admiration and affection. But, Brothers, I must leave you. Prostrated for the third time by chronic disease, contracted in the field, I address you from a bed of sickness, to say—what it is hard to say—Farewell. You need no advice now. You will do as you have done. You know well why you have chosen to be soldiers. You ask for no new Declaration of Independence, but that the truths of the old be recognized and enforced; you ask for no new Constitution, but for a just interpretation of the old; you ask for no new Union, but for the old as its founders designed it, not as internal enemies perverted it; that the Republic, founded on justice, may exist, you ask that that class which claims to be above, and that class which is claimed to be beneath the reach of even-handed justice, shall cease to exist. These holy hopes shall be realized. To these glorious consummations *you* are marching on; an inscrutible Providence orders *me* to halt. Brothers of the Seventy-seventh—farewell!

JAS. B. McKEAN,
Colonel Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

Refugees from Savannah.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. LEE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Hilton Head, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

On Sunday last Messrs. Culver and Calef, two refugees from Savannah, arrived here, having left their homes the previous Saturday week. They were tanners, and have been exempt from prior conscriptions became of their occupation; but the last sweeping order includes them also; and finding that on the following Tuesday they would be forced into the rebel ranks, they decamped, taking the railroad some ninety miles up the country and then across. Taking the cars to Brunswick, they made their way thence to the salt-works, running the gauntlet of the rebel pickets, and finally paid a man $150 in Confederate money to bring them to one of our gunboats.

The most important item of intelligence they bring with them, if true, is that Gen. Lee has resigned command of the Army of the Potomac. It was first brought by telegraph to one of the towns through which they passed, and published afterward in the local journal. They state that that hot-headed secessionist and slave importer C. A. Lamar, has cleared the country. He and the Hon. John S. Ward, late Minister to China, converted all their available property into money and slipped off unawares, running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., shortly after the fall of Vicksburgh. Their disappearance created no little indignant comment. After the fall of Pulaski the Savannah people, many of them, moved their furniture up country, but the recent advance of Rosecrans has sent them back. The late reverses have destroyed, too, their hopes of success, and even the violent women are manifesting a disposition to be friendly with their Union neighbors, whose protection they have gone so far as to invoke. They assert that Savannah never was a disloyal city. It was hurried into the current of secession by its lawyers and professional politicians and rowdies, while the more intelligent citizens, its merchants and its artisans, were opposed to a folly they dared not openly fight. There are more dry goods in the shops at Hilton Head than in all the stores at Savannah, and the few dry goods there are enormously high. One of them paid thirty dollars for a common felt hat. Flour was worth $160 a barrel; cheese $5 per pound; loaf sugar $4, and other goods in proportion. Most people are seeking to get rid of Confederate money, by converting it into State currency, gold and greenbacks, giving from ten to twenty for one in gold. They report that Savannah could have been taken with the utmost ease after the capture of Hilton Head or Pulaski, and even now that a very small land force would meet with no opposition, many of the people having months ago provided themselves with Union flags. One sturdy old Pennsylvanian cried like a child when the Stars and Stripes were pulled down, and told them they would live bitterly to rue the day. Only two vessels, the *Nashville* and *Fingal*, ever succeeded in running the blockade, though goods have been imported freely through Charleston and Wilmington until recently. These refugees seem to think that Davis will make but little by his conscription, for the most of the men he mey get will be more willing to fight against the stars and bars than for it.

PERSONAL.

—The Hartford *Times*, of Aug. 18, gives the particulars of quite an amusing incident which occurred in one of the Hartford churches last Sunday afternoon:

"Rev. Mr. Parker, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, being absent, engaged with a minister from the 'rural districts' to supply his place, said clergyman never before having occupied Mr. Parker's pulpit. In walking down Main-street, when opposite the South Baptist Church, he inquired of a passer by if that was the South Church. Being answered in the affirmative, he walked gravely up the centre aisle, and took his seat in the pulpit. Presently Rev. Mr. Cushman, who was to preach, came in, and seeing a stranger in his place, asked one of the deacons who he was. Nobody knew. So Mr. Cushman ascending the steps, took his seat alongside the stranger. The compliments of the day were passed, the organ meanwhile playing the voluntary. The stranger takes up the hymn book to select the hymn, but not recognizing the book, asked Mr. Cushman if that was the book used in that church. Mr. C. replied 'Yes.' The stranger then asked Mr. C. if he was to preach, and receiving an affirmative answer, said: 'There must be some mistake here, as Mr. Parker requested me to fill his place this afternoon.' 'Bless you,' replied Mr. Cushman, 'this is the South *Baptist* Church, the South Congregational Church is just below.' With many apologies for the mistake, the stranger took his hat and retired gracefully, though somewhat in haste, down the side isle, amid the half-suppressed smiles of the congregation, reaching Mr. Parker's church just in time to allay the fears of the congregation assembled there, that they were not going to have any minister that afternoon."

—Sergt. F. M. Fitch, Company L, Fourteenth New-York heavy artillery, came near losing his life at Rochester, a few days since. He went in bathing in the Tennessee, was overpowered by the current, and when only six feet from the brink of the precipice his foot caught in the crevice of a rock which held him fast. The alarm was immediately given, and some men ran to the paper mill near by, where they procured a rope which was tied around the body of a man named John Kline, who was lowered from the bank above, to the rescue of the Sergeant from his perilous position. While preparations were being made for his rescue, the man, with his head just above the water, asked his preservers to be quick, as he could hold on but a moment longer. At a great personal risk, with the aid of those on the shore, Mr. Kline succeeded in releasing the unwilling prisoner and getting him to the shore, badly frightened and somewhat bruised. The escape was almost miraculous.

—Miss Mary A. Wooley, a young lady of Albany, was drowned at Trenton, N. Y., last Friday afternoon. In company with her sister and cousin, she was standing on the foot-board attached to the canal-lock gate, watching the process of locking a propeller through the canal. The boat having been locked through, the gate-keeper proceeded to close the gate without informing them of his intention. Discovering that they were being moved with the gate, the three girls, becoming frightened, jumped, and fell into the water. Her cousin and sister were rescued when nearly drowned, but she sank before assistance could reach her.

—A Correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from the army: "The corps (the Third) is about to get up a testimonial to Major-Gen. Sickles, in the shape of a light buggy, &c., which will be quite handy in his present lame condition. The money is to be raised by subscription, and is limited to one days' pay from each man. Scarcely a man will refuse to sign *that* paper, as the "boys" idolize him. The presentation is to be by the *old* corps—First and Second divisions—the Third division having been added to the corps since Gen. Sickles was wounded. The Third wanted to take part in it, but were barred out."

—Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, lectured in Springfield, Ohio, taking for his subject "Law and Liberty," but making no direct political application of the subject, as had been expected. In conclusion, he said, that he had been advertised to make a speech on the so-called topics of the day; but his vocation would not permit him to interfere in things that are the subjects of merely momentary interest. "But those that are now in arms," he said "have my sympathy, and no life can be said to be lost that is sacrificed in behalf of the Union."

—Brig.-Gen. James C. Rice, who has just come into possession of his stars, has earned his honors by long service and gallantry in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. He originally went out as a subaltern in a New-York regiment, was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Forty-fourth New-York, of which, soon after going into active service, he was made Colonel, and of which, except when acting as Brigadier, he has had the immediate command through all its glorious history.

—The horse-thief Morgan, and sixty-eight of his confederates, have to submit to the same treatment as that prescribed for other rogues in the Ohio State Prison. Their heads are shaved, they wear the prison dress, get to bed and get up again, eat the prison fare, and have all the privileges of less henious offenders. John chafes at the condition into which his roguery has brought him. All the money he had at the time of his capture was $23 and a breastpin, consequently his exchequer is very low.

—Miss Belle Boyd, who has been an efficient laborer in the rebel cause, is quite young, 20 years of age, according to her acknowledgment, and apparently no more by appearances. She has been but a few years from school. Her manners are affable, and her deportment exceedingly courteous. Belle is of the middle stature, has long features, blue eyes, light brown hair, and aquiline nose, with a pleasant smile, and is unreserved in social conversation.

—Col. Cornyn, who was killed some days ago in a personal rencontre with Lieut.-Col. Bowen, at Memphis, was a cavalry officer of considerable distinction. The Toledo *Blade* says of him: "Col. Cornyn entered the service soon after the commencement of the war, as a Surgeon of a Missouri regiment of infantry. In the battle of Pittsburgh Landing he found a gun standing in a commanding position, but entirely abandoned by its men. He at once rallied a sufficient force to man it, and taking command, made effective use of it against the enemy. This gallant operation attracted attention, and he was urged to return to Missouri and raise a cavalry regiment, which he did, and has since done good service, especially in his many bold raids into Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. In this way he had become a terror to the rebels of those regions. He was a man of great energy and decision, but was not always as prudent as desirable, and withal rather restive under restraint. It seems to have been this feature of his nature that led to his sad end."

—Rev. Oliver Crane, Missionary under the care of the A. B. C. F. M., at Adrianople, Turkey in Europe, arrived in this country from his field of labor on the 11th instant in the steamship *China*, and is now at Montclair, N. J. Mr. C.'s return from his interesting station has been made necessary in consequence of the impaired health of Mrs. C.

—Mr. Lyman W. Wheeler, who went from Boston about three years ago to pursue his musical studies in Italy, has just returned to that city. He appeared at La Scala Theatre, in Milan, with decided success. So fine a tenor will be an acquisition to our next musical season.

—A feminine viper, named Mrs. Juda, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., but who was some time since arrested at St. Louis, while playing the rôle of a secesh spy, and sent to Alton Prison, has been paroled to the limits of Minnesota, there to remain during the war.

—Mr. Isaac Boyd, a resident of Chester County, Pa., recently deceased, has made several bequests to charitable institutions in Philadelphia. After making in his will several private bequests, he directs that the residue of his estate shall be given in equal parts to the Orphans' Asylum of Philadelphia; the [illegible] School and Children's Home, and the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

—A lawyer of Patterson, N. J., was on Monday tried by a jury for the crime of nibbling—going into groceries, and cutting off pieces of cheese, taking crackers and buttering them, and taking other liberties of the same sort. The jury, after hearing the evidence, found the accused guilty; and rendered a verdict of $25 for the grocer, Mr. John B[illegible], at whose store the nibbling occurred.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* announces that Capt. Hays, in addition to his duties as Chief of Artillery in that Department, has been appointed commander of the post and mustering and disbursing officer for that point. Col. Loomis, it seems, was ordered as Chief of Artillery of the Monongahela Department by mistake, and he has returned to his old position in the Army of the Cumberland.

—A hard story is told of a returned soldier who had had a leg twice amputated as the result of battle wounds, from which he had not recovered. When he reached Hartford the other day, not a hackman could be found willing to take him to his home, and he started out on crutches, till his strength failed entirely, and he was cared for by some charitable citizens.

—John W. Goodwin, formerly member of Congress from Maine, and lately Chief Justice of Arizona Territory, has been appointed Governor of Arizona in the place of John A. Gurley, deceased. It is understood that the appointment was conferred at the request of the other officers of the Territory. Mr. Turner, of Iowa, has been appointed Chief Justice in the place of Mr. Goodwin.

—When Gen. McClellan regained the shore at Easthampton, after struggling with the undertow, he was very much exhausted. His preservation was due to a friendly billow, that caught him just when he needed it to escape the current. His fellow-bather, a lad of fourteen years, was drowned.

—One of the facts revealed by the information now being collected by the bureau of military statistics, at Albany, is that Major-Gen. Wm. H. Halleck, is a native of Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., and that his grandfather, Jabez Halleck, now in his 103d year, is still a resident of that town.

—Vallandigham is said to have stated, in conversation with a friend at Niagara Falls, his expenses after he was turned loose in rebeldom till he reached the Falls, were only $27—for which he had traveled through Secessia to Bermuda, to Canada and through the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, etc.

— Brigadier-Gen. E. B. Tyler was riding down Fayette-street, near Barnum's, Baltimore, on Friday when his horse slipped and fell down. The General's leg was caught under the horse, and his knee seriously injured. He was taken to his room, at Barnum's Hotel, where he received medical attention.

—Clergymen who are without pastoral charges had better at once hie to Boston. The *Post*, of that city, chronicles a scarcity of clergymen, and says that a funeral was recently postponed for two days on account of the impossibility of obtaining a clergyman to officiate.

—Maj.-Gen. Blair left Washington on Monday, *en route* for Newport. Last evening he took the Fall River steamer for Newport, where he will remain about two weeks, when he will return to Vicksburgh.

—It is said that Hon. George B. Henderson is an aspirant for one of the vacant seats in the United States Senate belonging to the Missouri delegation.

—Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, left this city on Monday, *en route* for Boston, whence he departed on Wednesday per steamer for Europe.

Maj.-Robert Morris of the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, died suddenly at the Libby Prison in Richmond, on Thusday last. Maj. Morris was a grandson of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory, and was twenty-six years of age.

— Gen. Grover, one of the heroes of Port Hudson, and Brigadier-Gen. Viele are in Washington. Gen. Grover will soon return to the Army of the Gulf.

—A person giving his name as McGroorty, a Captain in a Louisiana regiment, was arrested in Cincinnati on Sunday. He was dressed in United States uniform, and is undoubtedly a spy.

—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has already commenced his promised personal canvass of the State, as a candidate for reelection. He spoke, by appointment, on Monday evening, in Lancaster.

—Gen. James Barnes, having recovered from his wounds at Gettysburgh, left his home at Springfield, Mass., on Friday, to join his command in the Army of the Potomac.

—Gens. Sherman (W. T.) and McPherson have received commissions as Brigadier-Generals in the Regular Army.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, &c.

Corsica	Sept 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen	Aug. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and [illegible] P. M.
Western Mails *via* Erie Railroad	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Office of the Del., Lack. & Wst'rn R. R. Co., No. 35 William-st., New-York, Aug. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Haff's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

W. O. Hoffman, Auctioneer.

OPIUM NOTICE.—L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, Opium—10 cases Turkey Opium. To be sold without reserve.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Corner of G and 22d sts., Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Dan'l H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 36 Warren-st., a thoroughly first-class building, finished in the best manner, sub-basement and extension vaults under the sidewalk, with Hyatt's lights. Lot 25x100. Is now occupied by good and responsible tenants. Two-thirds of the purchase money can be obtained on mortgage at 6 per cent., if desired. Apply to SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 100 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON REASONABLE terms, house and four lots near the junction of Myrtle-av. and Broadway Railroad; half block from the Bedford-av. stage road. The house is in good order—has been built by a carpenter for his own use. An excellent opportunity for a poor man to get a home for himself. For particulars inquire of J. T. WILSON, No. 177 Water-st., or No. 3-1 Bowery, in the store, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A TWO-STORY frame building, containing 6 rooms, a large cellar and wash-room; house in good order; size of lot 138 feet 6 inches on Newtown-av. Fruits—100 dwarf pears, peaches, grapes, blackberries, strawberry vines, cherry trees: a fine lot of shrubbery and flowers; all kinds of vegetables, musk and water melons; a good pump and cistern water: flagged from 86th-st. Ferry to the door. About ten minutes walk from ferry. Harlem boat stops several times through the day. Apply to C. HOWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory. A good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged widow lady, an engagement as housekeeper; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of references given and required. Mrs. L. D. P., No. 390 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by an American Protestant lady; good reference; or would take employment at copying. Address Mrs. REVILO, Elizabeth City, N. J.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening in all its branches. To any person requiring a thorough landscape gardener the present is a desirable opportunity. Address GARDENER, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or Mr. Thorburn's seed store, John-st.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a situation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED

MATRON WANTED—FOR A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies. Location on the Hudson, not far distant from the City. One who has had experience in a similar capacity, and is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, will be preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

PATTERN-MAKER AND CARPENTER wanted, to go a short distance into the country; a permanent situation may be had by the right men. Apply for one week, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to N. P. OTIS & BRO., No 309 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an active, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age; must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 5,07- Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS CLOAK HANDS CAN find steady employment at liberal prices by applying at entrance of store on 9th-st., to A. T. STEWART & CO.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD Piano regulator at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS ON on first floor of the Studio Building, (No. 15 Tenth-st.,) recently vacated by a physician, consisting of office, bedroom, and basement; night-bell and other conveniencies expressly adapted for this occupation. Rent $300. Apply at the Janitor's Office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Rooms No. 22 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

Office of Assist. Com.-Gen'l of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

5?3 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,411 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.
3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

369,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant ordor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

5,950 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying pricisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, Seventh-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 31st inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

200 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as it may be required within the next eight months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

Executive Committee Office, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, Aug. 22, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office for premises suitable to be occupied temporarily, or for a period not to exceed one year, as a Station-house for the Eighteenth Precinct Police, within the area bounded by 18th and 23d sts, and 1st and 2d avs. L. C. STANLEY, Chief Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 20, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday, the 27th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Army Blankets of domestic manufacture.
Cavalry Boots, sewed.
Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey.
Hats, trimmed.
Knit Drawers.
Forage Caps.
India Rubber Poncho Blankets.
Common Tents of linen or cotton Duck.
Wall Tents and flies of linen or cotton Duck.
Drums.
Drum Slings.
Drum Heads Snare.
Drum Heads Batter.
Drum Sticks, Pairs.
Drum Cords.
Drum Stick Carriages.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cases.
Fifes.
Mess Pans.
Mosquito Bars, single.
National Colors.
Regimental Colors.
Cavalry Standards.

Bidders will state in their proposals whether the articles they propose to deliver, will conform to the standard samples in this office, or to be made of materials to be submitted by them; if the latter, a sample must accompany their bids. They will also state the number of the articles they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Blankets," "Cavalry Boots, sewed," "Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey," or other of the above articles they may wish to furnish, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

Office of Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 116 Leonard-street, for the use of Engine Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 19, 1863. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with board for a family of four, (two children, 12 and 14 years of age,) in a respectable neighborhood in New-York or Brooklyn. Price from $16 to $20 per week. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Box 4,542 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, BY A SINGLE gentleman, doing business in New-York, a spacious lodging-room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location south of Montgomery-st. preferred; references exchanged. Address A. B., New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY 15TH SEPTEMBER, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family; two large rooms, or large room with small room adjoining, on second floor, furnished; satisfactory reference given. Address J. R. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN REquires bedroom and breakfast with a genteel family in Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address W. E. D., Office No. 3 *Times* Building, New-York.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH BOARD; MUST BE above 20th-st., and near 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 78.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between James H. Covel, Malton L. Weston, Calvin W. Sherwood and Edward Schlichting, under the firm and style of COVEL, WESTON, SHERWOOD & SCHLICHTING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Calvin W. Sherwood having retired. The remaining partners collect all dues and pay all demands of said firm.

JAMES H. COVEL,
M. L. WESTON,
C. W. SHERWOOD,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm, at their manufactory, 7th-av., corner of 29th-st., and at their store, No. 131 Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., under the firm name and style of WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

M. L. WESTON,
JAMES H. COVEL,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot of East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.

Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—

A SECOND-HAND VACUUM PAN.

Inquire at No. 5 Bowling-green, Room No. 7.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Headquarters, Provost-Marshal's Office, Fourth Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

SEC. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $500, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SEVENTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty, as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Seventh District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Seventh District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Seventh District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 1,367 men.
To the Second Sub-district, 1,708.

These are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. SEYMOUR, dated Aug. 7, 1863, will replace that previously sent, bearing date July 7.

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, Seventh Congressional District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Eleventh Ward.
Second Sub-District—Seventeenth Ward.

No excuses for exemptions will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Seventh District of New-York.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned the said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,)

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 499 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863.

Headquarters, Provost-Marshal's Office, Fourth Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN WILL hold a special meeting on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

SHIPPING

GALWAY LINE.
THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA, Capt. Leitch, will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$70 and $80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $165.

For further information or passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food	$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations	$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

The Steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Sept. 5
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Sept. 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, $60.

The new and first-class U. S. mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. John A. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States sidewheel steamship EAGLE, Richard Adams, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, continue to issue drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates. Parties sending money to their friends should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and apply as above.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. Phillips, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE sidewheel steamboats UTICA and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY, CANANDAIGUA, New-York. Messrs. TYLER & RICHARDS, [illegible]. The thirty-ninth annual term will begin [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,

WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who have been on exhibition the last week, have attained to great popularity.
MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
are alike eager to see
THESE RED MEN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE FOREST.
They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST,
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. G. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, consisting of the Pleasing Petite Comedy.
THE HAUNTED CHAMBER,
and the laughable Farce.
QUITE AT HOME.
DANCE..................by..........MLLE LOUISE
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
THE GHOST!
THE GHOST!
Unabated success of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
so remarkably illustrated in the
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
now nightly witnessed by
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
OF SPELLBOUND AUDITORS,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
at the
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
as presented everyevening in the beautiful romance [illegible]
TRUE TO THE LAST. TRUE TO THE LAST.
MRS. H. WATKINS
will appear in her original character of
HONORA DULANIE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHORUS wishing engagements for the next opera season, are requested to apply at the Academy of Music MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 24th and 25th inst., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. MAX MARETZEK.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—New-York, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS,	O. DE FOREST GRANT,

and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 48 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

Office Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 3, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for [illegible] in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Chicago, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., New-York, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

MUSICAL.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Suits of Mourning made to order, on very short notice. A superior stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES and GLOVES, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices:

N. B.—A lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 15 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c. &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at [illegible]GER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

LEATHER.—600 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE, Wax Upper and Grain Leather; 300 dozen Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

THE DRAFT NEXT WEEK.

Extensive Preparations—Troops Pouring in.

The Common Council and the Exemption Ordinance.

HOW THE DRAFT WORKS ELSEWHERE.

On Monday next, the draft, which has thus far proceeded so quietly, will be carried on in the Fourth District, under the supervision of Capt. ERHARDT, at No. 41 Chambers-street, and the arrangements will be much the same as those adopted in the Sixth.

The quota of the Fourth District, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, with 50 per cent. added, is as follows:

First Ward	499	Fifth Ward	623
Second Ward	181	Sixth Ward	347
Third Ward	249	Eighth Ward	755
Fourth Ward	421		

In the Seventh District the drawing will be under the supervision of Capt. WAGNER, and the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments of Vermont, and the Twelfth United States Regulars (infantry) are bivouacked on Tompkins-square, to sustain the proceedings by force if necessary. They are in good supporting distance of the Seventh District headquarters.

The quota for the Seventh District will be:

Eleventh Ward	1,367
Seventeenth Ward	1,708
Total	3,075

On Tuesday the drawing will proceed in the Eighth District, under Captain MANIERRE, and in the Ninth, under Captain JENKINS, with similar arrangements, the armed force to be concentrated on Monday.

On Wednesday the draft will continue in the Ninth District, under Captain DUFFIE, and the 216 names drawn upon the former occasion when the interruption occurred, will be counted in as though nothing had happened. Consequently, these 216 are United States conscripts.

The following circular letter to Capt. MANIERRE will give the quota for his District, and also indicate the line of conduct the different Captains are to pursue:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal Eight District, New-York:

CAPTAIN—In accordance with instructions of the Provost-Marshal-General, you will resume the draft in your district on Tuesday next, 25th inst., beginning where the same was interrupted on the morning of July 13, and drawing the full quota for each of the sub-districts as follows:

1st sub-district	1,104
2d sub-district	1,127
3d sub-district	844

When the drawing for a sub-district has been commenced, it must be continued, without intermission or postponement until the whole number called for from that sub district has been drawn.

You will be careful to let all persons present see that all the names are put into the wheel for drawing, and after the drawing is over, show that the names remaining, together with those drawn, make up all in that sub-district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ROBERT NUGENT,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General

The draft in the Fifth District, under Capt. DUFFIE will take place at No. 1,303 Broadway. The Board of officers, at that point, will consist of Commissioner [illegible] KIRBY and Dr. G. F. WOODWARD. This information embraces all that was definite that could be obtained at No. 106 Leonard-street, the headquarters of Acting Provost-Marshal NUGENT.

The First division New-York State Militia are making efforts, which, it is said, will be backed by Gen. SANDFORD, to procure the exemption of their individual members from the draft, as they declare themselves ready to take the field at any time, as a body, under proper officers.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The United States transport *Mississippi* came in yesterday at 8 A. M., from Alexandria, Virginia, with the Eleventh United States Infantry; Seventeenth United States Infantry, Capt. FLETCHER; Third Michigan Volunteers, Col. PIERCE; One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteers, Col. KIEFER; and One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, Col. W. H. BALL.

The transport *Merrimack* arriving about the same hour, brought the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. COGSWELL; Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. HAWLEY; Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Col. GILES COLGROVE; and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio, Col. HARLAN. Gen. RUGER and Staff accompanied this convoy.

It will thus be seen that the Federal authorities both at Washington and here are proceeding determinedly, quietly and surely to the assertion and maintenance of their authority. Col. T. M. BRYAN, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, who is known as one of the best disciplinarians in the Regular Army, has been assigned to the command of the conscript camp at Riker's Island.

The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The officers and members of this regiment, with the exception of Companies E and F, are hereby ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the Regimental Armory, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., for special duty.

The regimental line will form in Centre-street, in front of the Armory, at 9 o'clock precisely.

The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel at 8¾ o'clock, dismounted.

The non-commissioned Staff and Companies will report to the Adjutant at 8¾ A. M.

The Colonel avails himself of this opportunity to say to the regiment, that all deficiencies and delinquencies of officers and men will be punished according to law, and warns them accordingly to be prompt in the performance of every duty. Although punishment may be delayed a short time, it will be none the less sure. The Colonel will regret the necessity of any harsh measures, but he will take care that the onerous duties we are now called upon to perform are borne equally by all. By order of

Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

AFTER THE DRAFT.

On next Monday the Board of Enrollment of the Sixth District commence serving on the parties drafted a notice, of which the following is a copy:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
...... District, State of ....,
................., 186–.

To ....

SIR: you are hereby notified that you were, on the .... day of ...., 186–, legally drafted in the service of the United States, for the period of ...., in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report on or before the ...., at the place of rendezvous, in ...., or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the Rules and Articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at ...., on the ...., or at the station nearest your place of residence.

....
Provost-Marshal,
...... District of ....

The service will be made as rapidly as possible. Those who put in claims for exemption will be heard as speedily as possible, and those who are mustered in will be at once equipped and sent to Riker's Island.

The following are the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, to whom the $300 commutation fee must be paid by parties who prefer giving the money instead of their services:

Second District, (1st, 2d and 4th Wards,) SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.

Fourth District, (3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards,) JOHN MACK, No. 85 Franklin-street.

Fifth District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 561 Broadway.

Sixth District, (9th, 15th and 16th Wards,) WM. ORTEN, 179 West Fourteenth-street.

Seventh District, (11th and 17th Wards,) M. B. BLAKE, Bible-House.

Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,) G. P. PUTNAM, No. 163 Third-avenue.

Ninth District, (12th, 19th and 22d Wards,) E. KETCHAM, East Fifty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Although no apprehension of disturbances in the Sixth District was entertained, yet the remarkable quiet prevailing the District, and the good nature with which the result of the drawings was received is noticeable. There has been no grumbling, no evidence of discontent, and the drafted are philosophically contemplating their fate or preparing to legally avoid it. Yesterday the Provost-Marshal's office was overrun with applicants for the different forms of exemption papers.

The first man to report himself for duty was MURTAUGH COLEMAN, one of the employes of Inspector DOOLE. He expressed his readiness to at once enter the service, having so soon as he was drafted stabled his horse and housed his cart.

It is understood that parties design legally contesting the draft in this District, for sins of omission and commission. It is claimed that many were drawn from their places of business, instead of residence, and that some living in one Ward were drawn from another. A number of names drawn from the Ninth, for instance, belonged to the Fifteenth. Another point is made upon the wheel, which, it is said, was perfectly smooth inside, with nothing in its interior to "stir up," as it revolved, the mass of ballots. It is claimed that they constantly slipped to the bottom of the wheel, as it revolved, without changing even the surface, and all the time retained the relative position to each other which they had when first put in.

It should be borne in mind that the Provost-Marshal is not the main power in the Board of Enrollment—the Commissioner and the Surgeon are coequals with him in power and responsibility. This will give more confidence in the organization of the Board, all mooted points being decided by a majority. Against this objection it would be well enough for the other Boards to guard.

Commissioner LAMONT, of the Sixth, has proven himself a most thorough and valuable officer; he has been a great stickler for having everything legally done—but none too careful or tenacious. One of his laborious duties was reading the names of the drafted—two thousand and fifty—a work which its monotony alone would make of great labor. It was Mr. LAMONT who, by order of Gen. SANDFORD, took command of the employes of the Provost-Marshal's office on Monday of riot week, and was on guard at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal until Saturday. With his command he made an expedition to an infected section, and had quite a severe fight with a body of rioters at Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. Several of his command sent out on scouting duty were severely injured, one of them so that his entire recovery is doubtful. The employes of the office for their services that week are entitled to great credit. Surgeon JAMES W. POWELL has been fully up to the requirements yet made upon him, but the weight of his duties is yet to come.

It should be remembered that the draft in the Sixth is only a provisional one. The quota is over four thousand, and only a proportion have been drawn. The new enrollment will be at once commenced, and when completed there will be a new draft for what of balance of men are due.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.

Committees Appointed to Wait on the Fire Insurance Companies and the Common Council, Relative to the Three Million Exemption Ordinance.

Speech of Judge-Advocate General Nelson J. Waterbury—Letter from Mayor Opdyke—Resolutions, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department was held last evening at Fireman's Hall, in Mercer street. Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER was in the chair, and ANDREW HOLLY, of Engine Company 34, acted as Secretary, and read the minutes of the previous meeting. After which he read a letter, signed by a number of Engineers and Foremen of various companies, addressed to Chief-Engineer JOHN DECKER to call a special meeting.

A member of 41 Engine wished to hear the report of the Committee who were appointed to call upon the Governor and to know the object of the present meeting.

Chief-Engineer DECKER said that the Governor, on being waited upon, had promised to protect the interests of the people of New-York State. The Adjutant-General of the State had been sent on to Washington to confer with the authorities there, but at the time of visiting the Governor he had not returned. The Governor could not decide upon anything until it had been tried whether the draft was unconstitutional or not; till then it would be impossible for him to say anything definitely.

Mr. SKELLEY, a member of 56 Engine, said he thought the object of the meeting was to influence the Mayor so as to induce him to sign the three million dollar exemption ordinance lately passed by the Common Council.

Chief Engineer DECKER said he had a letter from the Mayor relative to the ordinance, which he would read:

LETTER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1863.

To John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department:

DEAR SIR: In response to your note of enquiry in relation to the ordinance providing for relief from the draft, I would say that the ordinance remains in my hands unsigned. Since its passage numerous consultations have been held between members of the Common Council and myself in the hope of harmonizing our views as to certain points on which we differed. I regret to say that these efforts have not been successful.

It affords me pleasure, however, to inform you that in relation to the third section which provides for the relief of firemen who may be drafted, and which was suggested by myself, there is no diversity of opinion. I have felt that the arduous duties so hazardous to life and so injurious to health performed by firemen, entitled them to the favorable consideration of Government and their services here being essential to the safety of the City, I hold it to be the duty of the Municipal Government to provide for their retention at home.

I am in favor of providing for their relief from the draft, and so far as I know, every member of the Common Council concurs with me. In view of this fact I some days ago suggested to the members with whom the consultations took place, the propriety of passing a distinct ordinance for the relief of firemen, to the end that it might be at once perfected and the money provided. I hope that the suggestion, although at first declined by the members to whom I proposed it, may yet meet the approval of the Common Council, in which case every facility will be afforded by me for promptly and efficiently carrying it out. Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Councilman HAYES, Foreman of No. 9 Engine, thought that exempt firemen, as well as active firemen, should have $300 awarded them by the Common Council to free them from the draft. To avoid the draft many men of late have come into the Department, who have never in actual duty wetted their feet. He thought that a resolution ought to be passed requesting the Mayor to sign the ordinance as passed by the Common Council. The military as well as the firemen ought to receive the benefit of the ordinance.

It was then moved, seconded and carried, that Judge Advocate-General WATERBURY, who was present, should address the meeting.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL WATERBURY

upon rising stated that he was one of the persons who assisted in framing the ordinance now awaiting the Mayor's signature. Gov. SEYMOUR had done all he could to avoid the draft in this State; he had told the President that if he were allowed to call for Volunteers he could get all the men that were needed. When ordered to go to Washington by Gov. SEYMOUR, with instructions to investigate the subject of the draft, he had found that the documents at the Capitol showed that New-York had sent more than her quota of troops to the field, while Massachusetts was 16,000 men behind. Yet no time was allowed this State to raise the men by volunteering. And the consequence is an overwhelming military display in our City such as we have seen within the last few days. It is necessary to have men, but there is no occasion to take them by force when they will go willingly. Substitutes are leaving this City daily for regiments in other cities for $200 a piece, and there would be no difficulty in raising men if $300 were allowed. The Mayor says if a man is poor there is no help for him. If he is rich, all right. Mr. LINCOLN himself said if a man paid $300, that was all he wanted of him. On Tuesday next the power of the Mayor, in regard to the ordinance, ends. If it is not signed then it becomes a law. Not one man will go till he is willing to go. (Applause.) Mr. WATERBURY would not prevent a man from going, but we have hitherto done very well by volunteering. One objection made by the Mayor to signing the ordinance is that he is afraid the money cannot be raised. Insurance Companies always want to invest money. New-York bonds always hold first-class credit. A Committee should be appointed to wait upon the various Insurance Companies to see if they are not willing to advance the money. Insurance Companies owe much to the members of the Fire Department, and in thirty days 5,000 men could be raised, and, no doubt, at the passing of the ordinance, taking into consideration the valuable services rendered by firemen, in paying the exemption fees would give firemen the preference.

Chief-Engineer DECKER wished to ascertain the legality of such an ordinance.

Judge-Advocate NELSON J. WATERBURY said that the Common Council had a perfect right to raise such a loan. And that, if the interest was not paid, citizens would be justified in sueing the City and selling the City Hall if necessary.

Mr. PETER Y. EVERETT, of Six Hook and Ladder, offered the subjoined resolutions, which, after some little discussion, were carried:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is expedient and highly important that the Fire Department of the City of New-York should remain in its full force for the protection of property against fire; and,

Whereas, Every active and exempt fireman regularly enrolled in said Department ought to be protected against the draft; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with His Honor Mayor OPDYKE and the Common Council, with a view of securing the passage of an ordinance, in which it shall be provided that all such active and exempt firemen as shall be drafted shall receive from the Common Council the amount designated under law, to be paid over to the Government, or to such persons who are willing to receive such amount in the place of such fireman as substituted.

A Committee of five was then appointed to wait on the different Insurance Companies and solicit their interest to the passage of the three million exemption ordinance, consisting of Engineer Lamb, Hy. Wilson, John S. Giles, Mr. Mills and Chief-Engineer John Decker.

Another Committee of five was also appointed to wait upon the Common Council to see what action they will take regarding the ordinance on next Tuesday night when they meet. The Committee consists of Peter Y. Everett, No. 6 Hook and Ladder; Councilman Hayes, No. 9 Engine; Robert Gamble, No. 16 Hook and Ladder; Thomas Colman, No. 13 Engine; and Gilbert J. Bar, No. 32 Engine.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The Trouble in the Nineteenth Ward Between Citizens and the Military.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE PARTY SHOT.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night a serious disturbance occurred in the neighborhood of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, between some military officers, under the command of Col. THADDEUS P. MOTT, in charge of the cavalry force of this City, and some citizens. During the affray, Mr. JOSEPH T. DONNELLY, of No. 76 Catharine-street, was wounded—probably mortally—by a pistol in the hands of Major BASSFORD, of the Fourteenth cavalry regiment.

Coroner RANNEY was notified yesterday of his low condition, and immediately proceeded to take his testimony, which is as follows:

Joseph T. Donnelly, of No. 76 Catharine-street, testified as follows: I live at No. 76 Catharine-street; on the 20th of August, between 10 and 11 in the evening, I was at Seventieth-street and Third-avenue; a party—McCabe, Cooper and Walker—was there; don't know the name of the fourth man; asked Walker to drink; called for a bottle of wine, and more if necessary; at this time a military man entered, having on his collar an eagle, from which I judged him to be a Colonel; asked him to drink, but he declined, and went to the other side of the room; I soon asked him again, and he again refused; I was standing at the bar, and he soon came and told me to move along, and at the same time pushed me; I refused, and had some words with the Colonel, and at this time I saw a friend, William J. Kane, on the walk, having some words with another cavalry officer; the Colonel was brandishing his sword and shouting to some one to fire; the other cavalry officer had a pistol in his hand; I went toward him and as I did so he fired and I was wounded; I think the Colonel was intoxicated at the time, and I believe that the difficulty was occasioned by his regarding me as altogether too familiar on short acquaintance; I saw Col. Mott (whom I afterward learned this officer was) once before, but never had any difficulty with him; I never saw the man who shot me before, to my knowledge; I had no weapon at the time; before I was shot I put my hand on Col. Mott's jacket; during the evening I had taken five drinks, but was not drunk; at the time I was shot I was on the sidewalk in front of the public-house on the corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue; there was, I think, a whole military company drawn up near us; I was not using boisterous language nor was any one else at the time I was shot; I have made these statements believing myself to be in a very dangerous condition; there were two shots fired by the same man when I was wounded; I do not know whether the man who shot me was in command of the cavalry at the time; I was about four or five feet from the man who shot me, and about the same distance from the military; I left the bar-room to see what the difficulty on the sidewalk was; Col. Mott was in the position of a commanding officer when I left the bar-room, and it is my opinion that he was in command of the military when I came out.

JOSEPH T. DONNELLY.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that JOSEPH T. DONNELLY came to his injuries from a pistol-shot wound, said pistol being at the time in the hands of a military officer, Aug. 20, 1863, on the corner of Seventieth-street and Third-avenue."

The following note has been addressed by Coroner RANNEY to Gen. CANBY:

No. 197 WEST 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

GEN. CANBY: *Dear Sir*—I have been investigating the matter of the shooting, evening before last, in the vicinity of Col. MOTT's command, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue.

I have taken the testimony of the wounded man, Dr. GREEN, Col. MOTT, &c. There is nothing in the testimony of the wounded man, or of the others, that criminates, in any way, Col. MOTT. But, on the contrary, the facts clearly show that he was vigilant, discreet, and engaged in the discharge of his official duties at the time, and was also sober.

I send this note, voluntarily, and unsolicited either by him or his friends.

J. W. RANNEY, Coroner.

Col. MOTT and Major BASSFORD were not put under arrest, as has been stated, but were temporarily relieved of their commands, to await the result of investigation. They will doubtless be promptly restored.

The Common Council and the Draft-Dodging Ordinance.

There may be a meeting of the Common Council on Monday, and there may not be. The Mayor has signified his readiness to act on the ordinance so soon as a meeting is had, in order to save time. Having been occupied until Friday in efforts to reconcile the differences existing between himself and the members of the Board in regard to the ordinance, and having failed to do so, he places at their option the calling of a meeting, being in readiness to communicate his views whenever called. Thus, it will be seen, no delay is attributable to His Honor.

MATTERS ABOUT THE DRAFT.

Important Decisions.

SONS OF AGED AND INFIRM PARENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 73.—The following opinions of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

In the case where there are only two sons of aged and infirm parents, and both are drafted. (Clause 4, section 2, Enrollment act.)

OPINION.

"Where, through inadvertence or ignorance of the law, aged or infirm parents, having two sons, have omitted before the draft to elect which shall be exempt, *and both have been drafted,* it seems that the right of election should still be allowed to be exercised at any time before the notice to report to the Board of Enrollment expires. The reason of the rule heretofore established requiring this election to be made *before the draft,* was that a different course would result in 'a practical exemption of two sons instead of one.' This reason, however, does not apply in the case—necessarily of rare occurrence—where both sons have been drafted, since whichever may be elected, one still remains for the military service, which is all that the law claims or contemplates. The reason of the rule failing, the rule itself should be relaxed in such extreme cases, since the object of the law will thereby be accomplished without the slightest hazard of compromising the public interests."

With regard to the meaning of the word "labor," in section 2 of the Enrollment act.

OPINION.

"Labor is defined to be 'bodily or mental exertion. It may, within the meaning of the law, be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications, or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the parent or widow must be produced by this labor, whatever may be its character. It need not be *wholly* produced from it, but it must be *mainly* so. A parent or widow receiving support from a son whose income is derived from dividends or rents, cannot be said to be dependent on his labor; but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then the case would be clearly within the purview of the law. In mixed cases, where the income is the product of labor and capital coöperating together, the application of the law is rendered more difficult. Its object will probably be best secured by holding, as suggested, that in such cases the income which furnishes the support must be *mainly* derived from the personal labor of the son. If, for example, the son of a merchant or manufacturer, whose business, under his personal superintendence, yields him an annual revenue of $10,000—and such personal superintendence could not be estimated as worth more than $3,000 per annum—it could not be said, in the sense of the law, that his labor yielded the income to which his parent looks for support. It is, it is true, an element in the production, but not a preponderating one. A test may be found in an answer to the question, whether, if the son's personal labor were withdrawn by calling him to the military service, a support for the parent or widow would remain. If it would—and in the case supposed it would, since his superintendence could be supplied, and the productive capability of his capital would remain—then the claim of exemption cannot be allowed.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE CASE OF A FATHER HAVING THREE SONS.

[Official.]

WAR DEPARTMEN, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 70.—The following opinion of Col. JOSEPH HOLT, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau, viz:

In the case of a father having three sons—one at home, one now in the military service, and one having been killed in it—the son remaining at home is not exempt, unless the father be aged or infirm, and be also dependent on such son's labor for his support.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Western New-York.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Deputy Marshal HILDRETH has prepared a tabular statement showing the result of the draft in eight towns of Ontario County. We publish it, presuming that it is a fair sample of what the town will generally yield under the draft:

Towns.	Number drawn.	Actual quota.	Number reported.	Number accepted.	Number rejected physically.	Number exempt for other causes.	Suspended.
East Bloomfield	57	38	49	14	26	9	—
Gorham	69	46	62	18	37	6	1
Naples	57	38	57	21	28	8	—
South Bristol	31	21	23	9	11	3	—
Victor	77	52	62	20	22	17	3
Canadice	26	18	26	17	7	2	—
Hopewell	51	34	38	14	17	7	—
West Bloomfield	45	30	44	20	14	9	1
Total—8 towns	412	277	361	133	162	61	5

Thus it appears that of 412 drawn to obtain 277 men, only 133 is the product. How many of the 133 paid or will pay commutation is not known, but probably one-half. If all go or procure substitutes, Government will realize less than one-half of its demand upon the towns named.

The examination of claimants for exemption continues to-day. The following is a schedule of the work of the Board up to noon to day:

Number examined	467
Number rejected	274
Number accepted	193
Exempted for alienage, &c	190
Number of substitutes accepted	87
Number of substitutes rejected	17
Paid commutation, $300	2

In Onondaga County.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 21.

The draft for the towns of Onondaga County was completed last evening, and a full list of the drafted men is published in our columns to-day. The drawing at the Court-house, though attended at all stages by large crowds of interested citizens, was proceeded with quietly, and no demonstrations were made except the applauding of well-known persons who were favored by preferment in the lottery.

Although, as a matter of precaution, the Provost-Marshal had secured the attendance of a squad of 100 troops, there was no military display at the Court-house. The Sheriff's officers alone were in attendance to preserve order and decorum while the drawing was in progress. The only occasions during the proceedings when undue excitement was exhibited, was while the drawings for the towns of Onondaga and Salina were in progress. Large delegations from these localities were present, and their demonstrations took the form of jubilation at the "good hits" made in the issues from the wheel.

In the case of each town, the Provost-Marshal invited its local officers and other well-known citizens to witness the fairness of the proceedings, and in every case the witnesses reported at the close that they were entirely satisfied that the drawing was fairly and impartially conducted.

These witnesses appeared to be special favorites of Dame Fortune, and she called upon Messrs. B. D. BENSON, Sheriff of the county, H. L. CHENEY, of Lysander, W. W. WRIGHT, of Cicero, GEORGE BARROW, of Skaneateles, and WALLACE TAPPAN, of Van Buren, to join the list of conscripts,—two of them being engaged in turning the wheel when their names were drawn.

The list from the town of Salina contains the name of FERNANDO WOOD, and this notable announcement was greeted with rousing applause.

A woman present, from Salina, fainted away during the drawing for that town from fear that her husband would be drawn. He escaped.

We hear of the organization of several mutual insurance companies against the draft, and the "luck" of the members of these associations was variable. Thirteen citizens formed one—twelve of them being residents of Clay and one of Lysander, the last named signing the paper without the knowledge of the others; the twelve escaped and the Lysander man was drafted. Twelve young men residing in De Witt united in a mutual protection agreement; six of them were drafted, and each of the twelve will be called upon to pay $150 commutation money.

Two young and vigorous men living at Jordan, who have borne the closest relations to each other since youth, took the chances of the wheel; one was drawn, and he having no cause of exemption and no commutation money to pay, is going to the war, and his chum, resolved not to be separated from his companion, proposes to join him and fight side by side with him, as the substitute of some drafted man who cannot leave home.

Two telegraph operators, Messrs. J. W. STURDEVANT, of Apulia, and JAMES F. BYRNE, of Jordan, have been "called for," and the station agents of the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad at Jamesville, Apulia and La Fayette are in the same boat.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN was engaged last evening in circulating a paper to raise $300 to pay the commutation money of Mr. HUGH HARVEY, of Liverpool.

The notices to drafted men, required by law, after receiving which they have ten days to report, are being served. Those for the town of Camillus were were served by the agents of the Provost-Marshal to-day.

In Cortland County.

From the Syracuse Journal Aug. 21.

The draft for Cortland county commenced at the Court House at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The proceedings were the same as in the drawings for the towns of this county. A large delegation of citizens of that county reached here this forenoon, and are attending the drawings. A great deal of good feeling and hilarity was exhibited during the proceedings this forenoon.

The draft for Cortland county will be completed to-day, and we shall probably be able to present the rest of the names in the second edition.

In the town of Homer a mutual insurance company of thirty-seven members, with a fund of $1,850, was organized. Nine of its members were drawn, and if they all commute, they will have to add $100 apiece more to the fund.

In Preble, three brothers of the name of VANDEBURG, three brothers of the name of WEEKS, and two brothers of the name of BALDWIN were drawn. In Scott, two brothers of the name of NIVER were drafted. Mr. H. H. SANFORD, Professor of Languages in Cortland Academy, held a lucky ticket.

In the draft for Cortlandville, Mr. J. M. REYNOLDS, foreman of the *Gazette and Banner* office, and Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, special agent of the Provost-Marshal, were taken. Four dentists from Cortland village and two lawyers also received "loud calls."

We publish the list of drafted men up to the adjournment at 12½ o'clock. The drawing was resumed at 1½ o'clock.

Conscripts at Elmira.

From the Elmira Journal, Aug. 21.

Conscripts are arriving at this rendezvous at the rate of forty for some days and none upon others. Two more detachments will leave this week, the first to-morrow or next day and the second the very last of the week. In these from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five are sent away at a time, accompanied by officers and men from some of the regiments represented at this rendezvous. They proceed from here direct to New York, and are there furnished transportation to those regiments in the field to which they have been assigned for duty and recruiting their wasted ranks. We do not learn what order or selection of regiment are made by the war authorities, but we presume those most thinned in ranks, of the Army of the Potomac receive the first attention. Conscripts for the present can select the arm of service they choose to enter, whether cavalry, artillery or infantry, volunteer or regular.

In New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Republican, Aug. 21.

The time within which volunteers will be accepted, as fixed by the Governor's proclamation, will expire on Wednesday next. Probably nearly half the whole number of soldiers required have volunteered, and during the few days yet remaining a large portion of the remainder may be raised. But, unless the people of the different counties and townships exert themselves earnestly, a draft will be necessary and will be made.

An Important Case.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 22.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge CADWALADER rendered an important decision touching the enlistment of minors in the army. The case was this: JAMES BURKE enlisted, two years ago, in the regiment known as Baxter's Fire Zouaves. Recently he has been attached to the headquarters of the General commanding this district as a messenger, which position his widowed mother had no objection he should fill. As soon as it was known that he was to be ordered to the army, the mother applied for a writ of *habeas corpus,* and it was granted by Judge CADWALADER. She prayed for his discharge on the ground of minority, and on the hearing it was testified to, that, though it is two years since he enlisted, he is yet under eighteen years of age. The counsel for the relator, Mr. G. W. DEDRICK, took the ground that being under eighteen he could not be held, even though the mother had given her consent. Judge CADWALADER, after considering the subject fully, decided yesterday that a minor, under eighteen years of age, cannot be held in the military service of the United States, even though the consent of the parent is given; that there is not anything in the acts of Congress to legalize the enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age. BURKE was thereupon discharged.

Taking Massachusetts Conscripts to Virginia.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

From an officer of the guard that accompanied 800 of the Massachusetts conscripts to Virginia on the steamer *De Molay,* we have learned the following interesting particulars of the trip to Alexandria. The *De Molay* left Long Island, Boston Harbor, a week ago last Sunday morning, having on board 260 conscripts each for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments. A guard of about 60 soldiers went with the steamer, consisting principally of those detailed to report to Long Island for conscripts—Lieut. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio, having command of the guard.

After leaving the camp, everything went on well until Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, when notice was given to the guard that some of the conscripts were making preparations to fire the steamer. The *De Molay* was in the Potomac River at the time. An alarm was instantly sounded, the whole guard called out, the hose made ready, and upon investigation it was discovered that some of the conscripts had piled up a variety of stuff in the hold of the vessel, and contemplated having a nice fire in a few moments, but it was discovered in season to prevent their plans being carried out.

The *De Molay* arrived at Alexandria, Va., on Thursday night. About 9 o'clock, when a short distance from the wharf, about 25 or 30 of the conscripts made an attempt to escape by jumping overboard and striking out for the shore.

An alarm was immediately given, and the whole guard turned out, but twenty of the "skedaddling" party succeeded in getting away from the steamer. Some twenty or thirty shots were fired at those in the water by the guard, but it being dark they had little chance of hitting any of them. The boats were at once lowered and manned by the guard, and after a short pursuit seventeen men were picked up, some in the water and several upon canal boats that were lying near by on which they had sought to conceal themselves.

The prisoners were taken back to the *De Molay,* where they were ironed together, placed upon a settee, and kept in that position over night.

A man upon one of the canal boats in the river said he saw two of the conscripts in the water go down when fired upon by the guard, and heard another one cry out, "My God! I am hit." All of the party were captured but the three alluded to above. There was no more trouble that night. The next morning the steamer went up to the wharf and landed the conscripts, who were delivered by the guard to a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, in waiting to receive them.

The seventeen who had been kept in irons were taken in charge by the guard from the steamer and conveyed to the camp of the Twelfth Massachusetts regiment up to the army, just across the Rappahannock, and delivered to the Provost-Marshal. All of the "skedaddling" party were substitutes, and, it was thought, were principally New-York roughs—one of whom, it was stated, had nearly $4,000 in a belt about his body, the greater portion of which was probably stolen from other substitutes previous to leaving the camp at Long Island.

There were several drafted men among the party taken out by the *De Molay,* and they acted in an honorable manner, rendering the guard efficient service at different times. The guard that went on with the steamer, after a short stay in Washington, returned to this city by rail, arriving here yesterday.

While several of the guard were stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, they were quite surprised at noon one day, to see one of the Massachusetts substitutes come into the office of the hotel, dressed in a Captain's uniform.

The substitute did not see his "old friends," but walked up to the clerk, and asked for two airy rooms, &c., and said that he did not wish to be disturbed. Just at this moment Col. BATES, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, stepped up to him and, clapping his hands upon his shoulders, told him that he had got a nice little room for him, where he would have plenty of air, and nobody should disturb him, and his windows should be well secured with bars. The fellow was somewhat surprised. His shoulder-straps were torn off, and he was taken to the guard-house, where he was kept in confinement until the guard returned, when he was taken out and brought on with them to this city.

Shortly after the affair at the Metropolitan, Lieut. CURTIS recognized another of the substitutes prowling about Washington, and he was taken into custody—those two having escaped after the party had been delivered to the Pennsylvania Reserves. While traveling on the railroad back to this city, the substitute captured last requested permission to step into the water-closet. Not returning, one of the guard opened the door, but no signs were discovered of the man, and he must have jumped out of the window in the room. The train was under full-speed, and the chances are that he was instantly killed.

The prisoner, who was brought back by the guard, (the "Captain,") caused considerable trouble at the camp before leaving Long Island. At one time he had on the chevrons of a Sergeant-Major, and attempted to desert from the camp by telling the guard on the wharf that he had orders to go to the city to search for a deserter, exhibiting his orders to the officers on guard. The soldier was too sharp for him, however, and his game was blocked. He is apparently an American, a smart looking fellow, and went as substitute for a clerk in this city. At one time he had somewhere in the vicinity of $2,400 in his possession, and wished one of the officers to take charge of it.

Incidents in Philadelphia.

From the Leader, Aug 21.

Only one the drafted men in the First District, to whom time was given to procure a substitute or to pay the $300, had reported for duty up to Tuesday. The delinquents will be sent after, and, if found, be at once sworn into the service of the United States. Those who present themselves within the prescribed time will probably, after being sworn in, be allowed a furlough of two or three days. In the Second District, the claimants for exemptions are going forward, and in very many instances proving that they are entitled to it. Quite a number ask it on the ground that they are over age, and family records are presented to prove the fact. But few substitutes were offered yesterday, the price demanded being almost up to the sum fixed by the act of Congress. From $250 to $275 were the lowest figures. Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, was fixed yesterday to hear the *habeas corpus* in the case in which the Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District refused to regard as sufficient the evidence of a drafted man that he was over thirty-five years of age. The substitutes and drafted men sent from this city average about one company daily.

While it is true that the draft has developed numerous phases of meanness, there are instances of patriotism to set off these exhibitions. Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, who was drafted in the First District, was clearly exempt by reason of age, but he refused to put in that plea, and accordingly furnished a substitute. Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, a well-known attorney in this city, was also among the drafted, and was exempt on account of lameness. This he refused to plead, but furnished a substitute. JOHN E. NORCROSS, a reporter, whose eye-sight would have put him out of the draft, refused to avail himself of the plea, and on Wednesday he reported for duty, and was sworn into the service as a soldier.

The foreign Consuls have a busy time of it in furnishing certificates to aliens. It is not always, however, that the applicant for such a paper succeeds in procuring the document. Mr. HAGEDORN, Consul for a number of German States, has a summary mode of testing those who apply to him. A German called upon him and desired a certificate that he was an alien. He stated that he had been in this country about twelve years. "How often have you voted?" inquired Mr. HAGEDORN. The man, thrown off his guard by the unexpected question, replied, "Well, about five or six times." "Very good," said Mr. HAGEDORN, "I can procure for you a paper that will protect you for twelve years, as the punishment for illegal voting is two years' imprisonment for each offence."

Another German, who applied to the Consul of Wurtemburg, presented a peculiar case. It appeared that several years since, while residing in Wurtemburg, his native country, he stood the conscription there, and was fortunate enough to escape. At the same time, he had the misfortune to become involved in trouble with a young lady with whom he was engaged to be married. By the law of the State, he was prevented from marrying the young lady until the expiration of a certain time, and this, with the disgrace attached to the commission of the offence, determined him to emigrate with his affianced to the United States. But before he could do this, he was required to waive all claim to protection from the Government of Wurtemburg. When the man presented himself before the Consul in this city, in order to procure a certificate to relieve him from the draft in Philadelphia, these facts were developed. The Consul declined to act upon his case, as he had waived all claim to protection, and he was therefore "homeless and countryless." What course the man has since taken we do not know.

DAVID SINK, a substitute, who was discharged from military service a few days ago, by Judge CADWALADER, on the ground that he was a minor, had a hearing before Recorder ENEU yesterday, on the charge of defrauding RHINEHART HOFFER, the conscript, out of $216. Mr. HOFFER testified that he received notice from THOMAS DORNAN, at the Provost-Marshal's office, that a substitute was ready for him, and he went to the office to pay the money and receive his exemption papers; when he got there he found SINK under examination. He heard him say that he was twenty years old, and answer other questions satisfactorily; and after the Board had decided to take him, the witness counted out to SINK $260. The substitute broker handled the money, but it was not seen how much he got of it. Mr. HOFFER obtained his exemption papers and left the office. Mr. COFFEY, who represented the prosecution, asked for the binding over of the defendant. Mr. HOFFER, he said, had been drafted, he was defrauded out of $260, for, having been drafted, he was bound to furnish an *acceptable* substitute or go himself. An acceptable substitute had not been furnished, and Mr. HOFFER was still liable. The counsel for the defendant said that Mr. HOFFER had not been defrauded, because he had obtained his exemption papers and could not now be taken. He also took the ground that the substitute should not have been received, even though he said he was twenty years old, without the consent of his parents. The defendant was committed to answer. In the course of the investigation it came out that the father of the boy had received $157 of the money obtained from Mr. HOFFER, and, as the son was discharged on *habeas corpus,* granted on the father's application, Mr. COFFEY stated that he should apply to the Court to revoke the order for his discharge. He considered that the father, in receiving the money, had in effect consented to the son entering the service.

Miscellaneous Items About the Draft.

—There are now about 900 men at the conscript camp on Long Island, including a contraband camp of 20, who, though mostly employed in commissary labor, are yet under drill discipline. Four hours a day are spent in drilling the conscripts, who, as they are received, are classed in detachments of 200, each under five officers.

—The love entertained by certain wild young men for their aged parents, as developed by the draft, is astonishing. Young men who had, as was supposed, not only neglected to aid in supporting their mothers, but had been a burden upon them, finding themselves drafted, claim exemption on the ground of being the sole support of an aged mother. One lady in Providence, whose drafted son strove to get his exemption on this ground, declared that she could, as heretofore, support herself without any of his aid, and she hoped he would be made to go. Nice old lady, that.

—The *Lee Gleaner* says there was one man in Pittsfield, who was examined and accepted in Boston and given a furlough for a few days; before his furlough expired he dropped in with others and was again examined and rejected.

—A young man recently went to Lewiston, Me., to be examined, but he stuttered so badly no one could understand him. He was exempted, He was never known to stutter before in his life.

—A conscript who has lost six upper front teeth was examined on Tuesday by the surgeon in Boston and accepted. He'll do for the cavalry.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 22—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—D. and D. David, New-York; Otto Johns. New-York; Dr. Henry B. Sands, New-York; Dr. F. Gallo, Mr. Panrot, J. B. Ruggles, U. S. Commissioner to the Statistical Congress; Edward W. Root, New-York; Dr. C. H. F. Peters, New-York; Wm. Kuelbel, New-York; E. J. Robet, New-Orleans; Sal. Dannebaum, California; R. Piagio, Dr. P. G. Fore, Cincinnati; H. Robitscheck, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Staude, Troy; Mrs. Julius Eichberg and child, Boston; Mrs. H. M. McDowell, Carlisle; Sarah Ravenhill, Newark; H. Lau, J. Oulonne, Mrs. Landmann, New-York; Anna Maria Vogt, New-York; Christine Croner, New-York; Carol. Martenson, New-York; A. Baumgartner, Baltimore; W. H. Heller, Baltimore; Geo. G. Sickel, Baltimore; Oliver A. Gager, New-York; Mrs. Hecht and 4 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Herenburg, Richmond; Mr and Mrs. Le Masurier and infant, Richmond; Fred. Sommerschu, Iowa; Meyer Friedberger, New-York; J. Perard, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hamdorf, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Rud. Schleiter, Vienna; Otto Gair, Cincinnati; Ad. Hasselwander, Cincinnati; J. A. Hartcorn, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, Baltimore; Jul. Niese, St. Louis; G. Landmann, New-York; J. B. Tournier, California; Arthur Lumby, L. I.; Peter Baumgartner, Illinois; George and John Glanig, Illinois; Carl W. Roback, Sweden; C. Hubert, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gotz and 3 children; Maria Maurice, Naragua; Mrs. Adile Boy, New-York; Jeanette Zahner, New-York; Mrs. Castognetti, Port-au-Prince; Mrs. Wolf, Leavenworth; Mrs. Ebener and 3 children, New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Jansson and infant, Boston; R. D. Jacob, New-York, and others in the steerage. Total, 168.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Valentine Fisk, M. Morger, G. Saloshin, S. Saloshin, Isaac Fedder, Mrs. Mary Gibbons, Thomas Herzog and wife, John Biguelot, Charles Wagner, Mrs. Emily Robinson and son, Mrs. Lodge and two children, Mary Stewart, Emily Lodge, A. Lechande, S. Migel, E. S. Hewett, W. H. Higgins, James Murphy, Capt. J. B. Noll, Samuel Atkins, A. C. Wilbur, C. Lazare, Mons. Isaac Israel, Mme Max Israel, J. Reinhardt and lady, D. W. Eames, Jr., E. E. Malhiot, Mrs. S. Frank, James Frank, D. W. Eames and wife, Mrs. J. Blunt, James Dilson, Mrs. M. Simon, Mrs. C. Rice, John Thomas, Mrs. M. L. Douglass, Mrs. Horace Tyler, Isaac Howe, C. A. Weed, Mr. Blacey and child, F. Meunier, Mrs. Pickens, J. Q. A. Fellows, Thos. P. May, Capt. A. J. McCoy, John Loughlin, Thos. Smith, Mary King, Domingo Diemas, L. Bellevac, Louis Moses, C. Haggerty, C. D. O'Sullivan, H. Franko, Mrs. Van Slyck and two children, John Brown, Mrs. Frances E. Parker and son, Mrs. Elisa Someday, and others in steerage.

AUG. 22.—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mrs. and Miss Weir Auld and servant, Mrs. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Strong, D. Dayman, child and nurse, Miss Swainson, Mrs. and Miss Atwood, George O'Brien, M. Looby, G. Meinecke, Samuel Diety, George Mercer, Lord Cavendish, W. W. Welphey, Mr. Stern, John Gallier, New-York; W. H. Nare, J. T. Howard, John McCleary, Richard Hall, Mr. Harris and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon sets.. 12 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 40 | Gov. Island.. 2 29 | Hell Gate.. 3 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships E. Wilder Farley, Sprouf, Rimouski, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Senator Iken, (Brem.,) Meyer, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks W. A. Platenius, Davis, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Providence, (Fr.,) Bernard, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Baichen.

Brig B Young, Gilson, Pembrook, W. S. Brown & Co.

Schooners Annie Lewis, Steele, New-Orleans, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. H. Seymour, Kelly, Gloucester, A. Howes; J. Predmore, Cramner, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Forest, Wilson, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; Golden Fish, Crockett, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Belle, Bulger, Saco, J. V. Haviland; Graham, (Br.,) Graham, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Daley; Miranda, Ward, St. Kitts, Dawson, Douglass & Co.; Josiah Akin, Hatch, Bath, W. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, Alexandria 48 hours, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed in the river, steamships Baltic and Atlanta, bound up. The former was ashore on the Kettlebo toms.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Baxter, Alexandria 20th inst., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Chincoteague, saw steamship Ericsson, from Alexandria 19th, with troops, bound N. The Mississippi has on board the 17th regulars, Capt. Fletcher; 11th regulars; 110th Ohio, Col. Kiefer Brinkle; 122d Ohio, Col. W. H. Ball; 3d Michigan, Col. Pierce.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Alexandria 3 ds., with discharged soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Alexandria Aug 19, with troops to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Albion, (Br.,) Lorke, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 555 passengers to Tapscott & Co. July 27, lat. 45 50, lon. 45 05, had a strong gale from N. W. Aug. 8, had a severe hurricane from S. E., which blew away almost an entire suit of rails; lost jibboom, foretopgallantmast, &c.

Ship St. George, (of New-Bedford,) Cleveland, Buenos Ayres July 6, and mouth of the river 7th, with hides, wool, &c., to Geo. Savery & Co.

Ship Dreadnought, Lyttle, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and passengers to David Ogden. Is anchored at Quarantine.

Bark Czarina, Pinkham, Pictou 9 ds., with coal to Peck & Church.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Glasgow 35 ds., with iron to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Veturia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Buell, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Guvanica, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Thos. James. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with calms and light easterly weather. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Gen. Armstrong, from New-Haven, arrived at Ponce Aug. 5.

Brig Gold Hunter, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Marshal Dutch, Dix, Port Ewen, coal for Boston.

Brig Meteor, Carman, Port Ewen, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Endora, Lord, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Garibaldi, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardner, Demerara 22 ds., with old iron, &c., to F. W. Whitney.

Schr. Antietam, Ayres, Addison 7 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Helyoke.

Schr. S. V. Coonan, Card, Hillsboro, with plaster to master.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Gray, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Damon, Pitcher, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. I. W. Hine, Manson, Providence.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, ——, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool July 12, to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Brig William & Jane, (Br.,) from Cardiff.

Bark Glacier, from Matamoras.

Brig Queen Victoria, (Br.,) from St. Vincent.

Also 2 ships, 2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamers Planet, John Rice, Plantaganet.

Ships Thornton, Mobile.

Bark Linda Stewart.

Brigs Eliza, Beaver, John Freeman, Maria Hamet, and others.

22d—Steamships Saxonia, for Hamburg; Glasgow, for Liverpool; Locust Point, for New-Orleans, and Evening Star, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The monitor Lehigh sailed to-day in tow of U. S. steamer Augusta.

A large portion of the cargo of the Br. bark Queen Mab, burned and sunk in the North River, is insured in Wall-street. She lies in an upright position. Two of the Underwriters' schooners are alongside, stripping her of sails, rigging, spars, &c. A steam pump is at hand, and she will be removed from her present location in a short time. A diver has been sent for from Boston. Her cargo consists of 50 pkgs. mdse. to J. Duncan & Sons; 3 do. to Braunn & Ellon; 1 do., Butler & Perkins; 35 do., G. Graham; 410 boxes tin, 894 bundles iron, Naylor & Co.; 7 pkgs. mdse., G. Burley; 38 do., H. & F. W. Myer; 12 do., Wm. Lattimer & Co.; 1 do., J. Spey & Co.; 17 do., H. A. Swift & Co.; 14 do., Hadden & Co.; 4 do., M. J. Millen; 500 boxes tin, Bruce & Cook; 38 do., W. H. Glenn; 1,100 do., 300 bundles iron, Phelps, Dodge & Co.; 100 do., Connah & Norris; 45 pkgs., E. & J. Willets & Co.; 31 do., A. T. Stewart & Co.; 1,070 boxes tin, 2 chs. mdse., 30 cs. do., 103 crates, 433 bundles steel, 341 wire rods to order.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 6, ships Cavalier, Brown, for Thomaston July 7; Southern Eagle, Flogg, hence for Callao, dischg.; Marshfield, Torry, do. do. do.; Annawan, McNeir, do. do. do.; Ellen Hood, do. do. do.; barks Zone, Bursley, arr. July 4, from New-York; Anna Kimball, hence, dischg.; Edisto, Florin, do. do.; Mark L. Potter, Tapley, from Hamburg for Callao, do.

At Demerara, Aug. 1, barks Alma, Sponagle, for Liverpool soon; bark ——, from Philadelphia, just arr.; brig Fannie Lincoln, from Boston, dischg. The Br. brig Louisa sailed same day for Turks Island, to load for New-York.

At Cow Bay, C. B., Aug 9, brig Josephine Congdon, for New-York.